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RESEARCH REPORT

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**MODIFIED POWER
DIVERGENCE ESTIMATORS:
PERFORMANCES IN LOCATION MODELS**

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1 INTRODUCTION

As was already mentioned in many previous publications, e.g. in Liese & Vajda ([6]), the well known information-theoretic measures of divergence of probability measures introduced in the 60ties by A. Renyi and I. Csiszar cannot be directly applied in statistical estimation, since the divergence between the theoretical absolutely continuous probability measure and the discrete empirical probability measure takes on infinite values.

In 2006 Liese & Vajda ([6]) and independently Broniatowski & Keziou ([1]) proposed two different modifications of divergences, which can be used for minimum divergence estimation. These modification were in 2008 - 2009 studied and extended by Broniatowski & Vajda in [3], who called them *subdivergence* and *superdivergence*.

We follow up their work and focus on important special classes of the so-called *power subdivergences*, *power superdivergences*, and the corresponding estimators. We describe the basic formulas for, and relationships between these estimators, the influence functions, asymptotic variances, and also their actual performances in extensive simulation studies.

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2 BASIC CONCEPTS

This chapter introduces the ϕ -divergences, their basic characteristics, and the concept of minimum divergence estimation. We mention several problems encountered when working with these estimators, and in the third section we study the ways how to bypass them.

2.1 ϕ -divergences

Let $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{A})$ be a measurable space and let \mathcal{P} be a set of all probability measures on $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{A})$. If $P \in \mathcal{P}$ is dominated by a σ -finite measure λ on $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{A})$, then $p = dP/d\lambda$ denotes a Radon-Nikodym density of P with respect to measure λ .

Definition 1. Let $P, Q \in \mathcal{P}$, $\{P, Q\} \ll \lambda$, $p = dP/d\lambda$ and $q = dQ/d\lambda$. A ϕ -divergence of distributions P a Q is a function $D_\phi : \mathcal{P} \times \mathcal{P} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ defined by

$$D_\phi(P, Q) = \int_{\mathcal{X}} \phi\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) dQ = \int_{\mathcal{X}} q \phi\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) d\lambda , \quad (1)$$

where $\phi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a convex function called generating function.. In (1) we put

$$q \phi\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = \begin{cases} q \phi(0) & \text{if } p = 0 \\ p \phi(\infty)/\infty & \text{if } q = 0, \end{cases}$$

where $\phi(0) := \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \phi(t)$ and $\phi(\infty)/\infty := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\phi(t)}{t}$, while "0 · ∞ = 0".

Basic properties are summarized in the following assertions. Their proofs can be found in [8].

Theorem 1. For each generating function ϕ it holds

$$\phi(0) + \phi(\infty)/\infty > 0$$

and

$$\phi(1) \leq D_\phi(P, Q) \leq \phi(0) + \phi(\infty)/\infty \quad \text{for every } P, Q \in \mathcal{P} .$$

Moreover,

- (1) $D_\phi(P, Q) = \phi(1)$ if $P = Q$,
- (2) if ϕ is strictly convex at 1, $D_\phi(P, Q) = \phi(1)$ iff $P = Q$,
- (3) $D_\phi(P, Q) = \phi(0) + \phi(\infty)/\infty$ if $P \perp Q$ (i.e. P, Q are singular),
- (4) if ϕ is strictly convex at 1 and $\phi(0) + \phi(\infty)/\infty < \infty$, $D_\phi(P, Q) = \phi(0) + \phi(\infty)/\infty$ iff $P \perp Q$.

The best known ϕ -divergences are the Shannon information divergence with $\phi(t) = t \ln t - t + 1$, Kullback-Leibler (also called reversed Shannon) information divergence with $\phi(t) = -\ln t + t - 1$, total variation with $\phi(t) = |t - 1|$, Pearson χ^2 -divergence with $\phi(t) = (1-t)^2$, and Hellinger divergence with $\phi(t) = (1 - \sqrt{t})^2$.

From now on, we restrict ourselves to the twice differentiable, strictly convex generating functions ϕ with $\phi(1) = 0$ and continuous extension to $t = 0_+$ denoted by $\phi(0)$. We denote by Φ the class of all such functions. Further, we deal with P and Q which are either measure-theoretically equivalent, $P \equiv Q$ (i.e. $pq > 0$ λ -a.s.), or measure-theoretically orthogonal, $P \perp Q$ (i.e. $pq = 0$ λ -a.s.).

In the sequel, we shall use the ϕ_α -divergences

$$D_\alpha(P, Q) := D_{\phi_\alpha}(P, Q), \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (2)$$

called *power divergences* defined by the functions

$$\phi_\alpha(t) = \frac{t^\alpha - \alpha(t-1) - 1}{\alpha(\alpha-1)} \quad \alpha \neq 0, \alpha \neq 1 \quad (3)$$

with the limiting cases

$$\phi_0(t) = -\ln t + t - 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_1(t) = t \ln t - t + 1. \quad (4)$$

Functions ϕ_α satisfy the relations

$$\phi_\alpha(0) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha} & \text{if } \alpha > 0 \\ \infty & \text{if } \alpha \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_\alpha(\infty)/\infty = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} & \text{if } \alpha < 1 \\ \infty & \text{if } \alpha \geq 1, \end{cases}$$

and therefore

$$\phi_\alpha(0) + \phi_\alpha(\infty)/\infty = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha(1-\alpha)} & \text{if } 0 < \alpha < 1 \\ \infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Since $\phi_\alpha(1) = 0$, the ϕ_α -divergences are given by the formula

$$D_\alpha(P, Q) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha(\alpha-1)} \int \left(\left(\frac{p}{q} \right)^\alpha - \alpha \frac{p}{q} + \alpha - 1 \right) dQ = \frac{1}{\alpha(\alpha-1)} \left(\int p^\alpha q^{1-\alpha} d\lambda - 1 \right) & \alpha \neq 0, \alpha \neq 1 \\ \int \ln \frac{q}{p} dQ & \alpha = 0 \\ \int \ln \frac{p}{q} dP & \alpha = 1 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

and Theorem 1 implies for them

$$0 \leq D_\alpha(P, Q) \leq \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha(1-\alpha)} & \text{if } 0 < \alpha < 1 \\ \infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

The left equality takes place if and only if $P = Q$. If $0 < \alpha < 1$ then the right equality takes place if and only if $P \perp Q$. Otherwise it takes place if $\alpha \leq 0$ and $Q \not\ll P$ or if $\alpha \geq 1$ and $P \not\ll Q$.

Since $\phi_\alpha^*(t) = \phi_{1-\alpha}(t)$ for every $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, it follows that

$$D_\alpha(P, Q) = D_{1-\alpha}(Q, P),$$

and that the only symmetric power divergence is $D_{\frac{1}{2}}(P, Q)$. The symmetrized divergences

$$D_{\phi_\alpha + \phi_\alpha^*}(P, Q) = D_\alpha(P, Q) + D_{1-\alpha}(P, Q)$$

are reflexive and symmetric on \mathcal{P} .

The above mentioned Kullback-Leibler, Shannon, Pearson, and Hellinger divergences are (up to a constant in some cases) special cases of the previously introduced power divergences for the values of α equal to 0, 1, 2 and 1/2 respectively.

2.2 Minimum ϕ -divergence estimators

Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be independent and identically distributed observations governed by $P_{\theta_0} \in \mathcal{P}$, where $\mathcal{P} = \{P_\theta : \theta \in \Theta\}$ is a family of probability measures on $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{A})$, $\Theta \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is a parameter space, and we assume that for every $\theta, \theta_0 \in \Theta$, $\theta \neq \theta_0$ holds $P_\theta \neq P_{\theta_0}$ and $P_\theta \equiv P_{\theta_0}$. Moreover, we assume the family \mathcal{P} to be nonatomic (continuous), i.e. for all $\theta \in \Theta$ and $x \in \mathcal{X}$ we require $P_\theta(\{x\}) = 0$.

The data X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n can be represented by empirical probability measures $P_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n P_{X_i}$, where P_x is the Dirac probability measure with all mass concentrated at the point $x \in \mathcal{X}$.

Definition 2. We say that a sequence of mappings $\hat{\theta}_n : \mathcal{X}^n \rightarrow \Theta$ is an estimator of parameter $\theta_0 \in \Theta$, if for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the mapping $\hat{\theta}_n$ is measurable and $P_{\hat{\theta}_n(\mathbf{x})} \in \mathcal{P}$ for every $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}^n$. The mappings $\hat{\theta}_n$ themselves are called estimates of $\theta_0 \in \Theta$.

As we have already shown, for $\phi \in \Phi$ it holds $D_\phi(P_\theta, P_{\theta_0}) \geq 0$ for every $\theta, \theta_0 \in \Theta$ with the equality iff $\theta = \theta_0$. Hence, the parameter θ_0 is the unique minimizer of the ϕ -divergence D_ϕ , and since we know that the empirical probability measures P_n converge weakly to P_{θ_0} as $n \rightarrow \infty$, it is reasonable to define the minimum ϕ -divergence estimator as follows.

Definition 3. Let $\phi \in \Phi$. We say that an estimator $\hat{\theta}_n : \mathcal{X}^n \rightarrow \Theta$ of a true parameter $\theta_0 \in \Theta$ is a minimum ϕ -divergence estimator if for the corresponding D_ϕ

$$\hat{\theta}_n = \operatorname{argmin}_\theta D_\phi(P_\theta, P_n).$$

We face here the problem that the continuous family \mathcal{P} and the family of empirical distributions \mathcal{P}_{emp} are measure-theoretically orthogonal, i.e. $P_\theta \perp P_n$ for every $P_\theta \in \mathcal{P}$ and $P_n \in \mathcal{P}_{emp}$. This means that for every $P_\theta \in \mathcal{P}$ and $P_n \in \mathcal{P}_{emp}$

$$D_\phi(P_\theta, P_n) = \phi_\alpha(0) + \phi_\alpha(\infty)/\infty$$

so that the above defined estimates are trivial.

To bypass this problem, it is possible to use some prior smoothing of the data, or to use a nonparametric density estimation as we did by implementing histogram in [4], but these methods generate other unpleasant problems such as bandwidth selection.

In the next section, we give several modifications of the minimum divergence rule to avoid these complications. Minimum superdivergence estimators were proposed independently by Liese & Vajda in 2006 ([6]) as "modified ϕ -divergence estimators" and Broniatowski & Keziou in 2006 ([1]) as "minimum dual ϕ -divergence estimators". Maximum subdivergence estimators were in 2009 introduced by Broniatowski & Keziou ([2]) under the name "dual ϕ -divergence estimators".

2.3 Power subdivergence and power superdivergence estimators

Throughout the next chapters are presented the results of Vajda ([3]) which are then the objects of our further research, most frequently we apply them or verify them in computer simulations.

We consider the probability measures $P \in \mathcal{P}$ and $Q \in \mathcal{Q}$ for $\mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{P} \cup \mathcal{P}_{emp}$. Measures P, Q are either measure-theoretically equivalent (if $Q \in \mathcal{P}$) or measure-theoretically orthogonal (if $Q \in \mathcal{P}_{emp}$). Therefore, the ϕ -divergences $D_\phi(P, Q)$ are well defined by (1) for all pairs $(P, Q) \in \mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{Q}$.

Consider the functionals of P_θ, Q defined by

$$D_{\phi, \tilde{\theta}}(P_\theta, Q) = \int \phi'(p_\theta/p_{\tilde{\theta}}) dP_\theta + \int \phi^\#(p_\theta/p_{\tilde{\theta}}) dQ, \quad (P_\theta, Q) \in \mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{Q} \quad (7)$$

and parametrized by $(\phi, \tilde{\theta}) \in \Phi \otimes \Theta$, where

$$\phi^\#(t) = \phi(t) - t\phi'(t) \quad \text{for every } \phi \in \Phi \quad (8)$$

and ϕ' denotes the derivative of ϕ . For (7) to be correctly defined, we assume that the integrals exist and have a finite value.

The *maximum subdivergence estimators* (briefly, the $\max D_\phi$ -estimators) with escort parameter $\theta \in \Theta$ are defined as

$$\tilde{\theta}_{\phi, \theta, n} = \operatorname{argmax}_{\tilde{\theta}} D_{\phi, \tilde{\theta}}(P_\theta, P_n) \quad (9)$$

$$= \operatorname{argmax}_{\tilde{\theta}} \left[\int \phi' \left(\frac{p_\theta}{p_{\tilde{\theta}}} \right) dP_\theta + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \phi^\# \left(\frac{p_\theta(X_i)}{p_{\tilde{\theta}}(X_i)} \right) \right] \quad (10)$$

and the *minimum superdivergence estimators* (briefly, the $\min \bar{D}_\phi$ -estimators) as

$$\theta_{\phi, n} = \operatorname{argmin}_\theta \sup_{\tilde{\theta}} D_{\phi, \tilde{\theta}}(P_\theta, P_n) \quad (11)$$

$$= \operatorname{argmin}_\theta \sup_{\tilde{\theta}} \left[\int \phi' \left(\frac{p_\theta}{p_{\tilde{\theta}}} \right) dP_\theta + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \phi^\# \left(\frac{p_\theta(X_i)}{p_{\tilde{\theta}}(X_i)} \right) \right]. \quad (12)$$

According to [3], both the maximum subdivergence and minimum superdivergence estimators are Fisher consistent.

If we restrict ourselves to a subclass of these estimators determined by the power divergences given in (2), by employing the power functions ϕ_α from (3) and (4) we receive for $\alpha > 0$ formulas

$$\tilde{\theta}_{\alpha,\theta,n} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\tilde{\theta}} M_{\alpha,\theta}(P_n, \tilde{\theta}) \quad (13)$$

and

$$\theta_{\alpha,n} = \operatorname{argmax}_\theta \inf_{\tilde{\theta}} M_{\alpha,\theta}(P_n, \tilde{\theta}) \quad \text{or} \quad \theta_{\alpha,n} = \operatorname{argmax}_\theta M_{\alpha,\theta}(P_n, \tilde{\theta}_{\alpha,\theta,n}) \quad (14)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\alpha,\theta}(P_n, \tilde{\theta}) &= \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \int \left(\frac{p_\theta}{p_{\tilde{\theta}}} \right)^\alpha dP_{\tilde{\theta}} + \frac{1}{\alpha n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{p_\theta(X_i)}{p_{\tilde{\theta}}(X_i)} \right)^\alpha \quad \text{if } \alpha > 0, \alpha \neq 1 \\ &= - \int \ln \frac{p_\theta}{p_{\tilde{\theta}}} dP_{\tilde{\theta}} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p_\theta(X_i)}{p_{\tilde{\theta}}(X_i)} \quad \text{if } \alpha = 1 \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

for all $Q \in \mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{P} \cup \mathcal{Q}$ and

$$\tilde{\theta}_{0,\theta,n} = \operatorname{argmax}_{\tilde{\theta}} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln p_{\tilde{\theta}}(X_i) \quad \text{and} \quad \theta_{0,n} = \operatorname{argmax}_\theta \sum_{i=1}^n \ln p_\theta(X_i) \quad (16)$$

for $\alpha = 0$. It is obvious that in this case the estimators coincide with MLE's, hence the classes of $\max D_\phi$ -estimators and of $\min \bar{D}_\phi$ -estimators are extensions of the MLE.

2.4 Power subdivergence estimators and power superdivergence estimators in the normal distribution model

Let the observation space $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{A})$ be $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B})$ and let $\mathcal{P} = \{P_{\mu,\sigma} : \mu \in \mathbb{R}, \sigma > 0\}$ be the normal family with parameters of location μ and scale σ (i.e. variances σ^2). We are interested in the $\max D_\alpha$ -estimates $(\tilde{\mu}_{\alpha,\mu,\sigma,n}, \tilde{\sigma}_{\alpha,\mu,\sigma,n})$ with power parameters $\alpha \geq 0$ and escort parameters $(\mu, \sigma) \in \mathbb{R} \otimes (0, \infty)\}$.

If $\alpha = 0$ then these estimators reduce to

$$(\tilde{\mu}_{0,\mu,\sigma,n}, \tilde{\sigma}_{0,\mu,\sigma,n}) = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \tilde{\mu}_{0,n})^2} \right) \quad (17)$$

which is a maximum likelihood estimate in the family of normal distributions.

For $\alpha > 0, \alpha \neq 1$ the function (15) becomes

$$M_{\alpha,\mu,\sigma}(P_n, \tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\sigma}) = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \int \left(\frac{p_{\mu,\sigma}}{p_{\tilde{\mu},\tilde{\sigma}}} \right)^\alpha dP_{\tilde{\mu},\tilde{\sigma}} + \frac{1}{\alpha n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{p_{\mu,\sigma}(X_i)}{p_{\tilde{\mu},\tilde{\sigma}}(X_i)} \right)^\alpha \quad (18)$$

where

$$\left(\frac{p_{\mu,\sigma}(x)}{p_{\tilde{\mu},\tilde{\sigma}}(x)} \right)^\alpha = \left(\frac{\tilde{\sigma}}{\sigma} \right)^\alpha \exp \left\{ \frac{\alpha(x - \tilde{\mu})^2}{2\tilde{\sigma}^2} - \frac{\alpha(x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right\}, \quad (19)$$

and

$$\int \left(\frac{p_{\mu,\sigma}}{p_{\tilde{\mu},\tilde{\sigma}}} \right)^\alpha dP_{\tilde{\mu},\tilde{\sigma}} = \exp \left\{ \frac{-\alpha(1-\alpha)(\mu - \tilde{\mu})^2}{2[\alpha\tilde{\sigma}^2 + (1-\alpha)\sigma^2]} - \ln \frac{\sqrt{\alpha\tilde{\sigma}^2 + (1-\alpha)\sigma^2}}{\tilde{\sigma}^\alpha \sigma^{1-\alpha}} \right\}. \quad (20)$$

For $\alpha = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{1,\mu,\sigma}(P_n, \tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\sigma}) &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 1} M_{\alpha,\mu,\sigma}(P_n, \tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\sigma}) \\ &= \frac{-(\mu - \tilde{\mu})^2}{2\tilde{\sigma}^2} - \frac{1}{2} \left[-\ln \left(\frac{\sigma}{\tilde{\sigma}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma}{\tilde{\sigma}} \right)^2 - 1 \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\tilde{\sigma}}{\sigma} \right) \exp \left\{ \frac{(X_i - \tilde{\mu})^2}{2\tilde{\sigma}^2} - \frac{(X_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

Power subdivergence estimators of location: Let $\mathcal{P} = \{P_\mu : \mu \in \mathbb{R}\}$ be the standard normal family with the location parameter μ and scale $\sigma = 1$. Then the function (18) for $\alpha > 0, \alpha \neq 1$ takes the form of

$$M_{\alpha,\mu}(P_n, \tilde{\mu}) = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} (\eta_{\alpha,\mu}(\mu, \tilde{\mu}))^{\alpha-1} + \frac{1}{\alpha n} \sum_{i=1}^n \eta_{\alpha,\mu}(X_i, \tilde{\mu}) \quad (22)$$

where

$$\eta_{\alpha,\mu}(x, \tilde{\mu}) = \exp \{ \alpha(\tilde{\mu} - \mu)(\tilde{\mu} + \mu - 2x)/2 \}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

The maxD_α -estimates $\tilde{\mu}_{\alpha,\mu,n}$ of location parameter μ_0 with the divergence parameters $\alpha \geq 0$ and escort parameters $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ are

$$\tilde{\mu}_{0,\mu,n} = \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad (\text{MLE}) \quad (23)$$

for $\alpha = 0$ and for $\alpha > 0$ the estimators are

$$\tilde{\mu}_{\alpha,\mu,n} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\tilde{\mu}} M_{\alpha,\mu}(P_n, \tilde{\mu}). \quad (24)$$

In [3], Vajda shows that the estimators (24) are Fisher consistent in the normal family $\mathcal{P}_\sigma = \{P_{\mu,\sigma} = N(\mu, \sigma^2) : \mu \in \mathbb{R}\}$ with $\sigma > 0$ fixed if and only if $\sigma = 1$, which suggests an easy loss of consistency of these estimators. We shall inspect this property by simulations in the next chapters. We shall also examine whether the maxD_α -estimators escorted by MLE $\tau_n = \tilde{\mu}_{0,\mu,n}$, i.e. $\tilde{\mu}_{\alpha,\tau_n,n}$, are Fischer consistent under all hypothetical models $P_{\mu,\sigma} = N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $\sigma > 0$, and possibly consistent and robust under the contaminated versions of these models.

Power superdivergence estimators of location: Formulas for the minD_ϕ -estimators of normal location can be derived easily from the previous.

3 INFLUENCE FUNCTION AND ASYMPTOTIC VARIANCE

To study the robustness of the previously introduced estimators, we shall use the basic definitions and theorems of robust statistics ([5]) and the influence functions derived in Vajda ([3]). We apply them to obtain a general formula for asymptotic variance.

Lets consider the Dirac probability measures δ_x on $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{A})$ and the convex mixtures

$$Q_{x,\varepsilon} = (1 - \varepsilon)Q + \varepsilon\delta_x \quad \text{for } Q \in \mathcal{Q}, \quad x \in \mathcal{X} \text{ and } 0 \leq \varepsilon < 1. \quad (25)$$

We assume $\Theta \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ and consider functions $\psi : \mathcal{X} \times \Theta \mapsto \mathbb{R}^d$ measurable in x and the related mappings $\Psi : \mathcal{Q} \times \Theta \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$\Psi(Q, \theta) = \int \psi(x, \theta) dQ(x) \quad \text{or} \quad \psi(x, \theta) = \Psi(\delta_x, \theta). \quad (26)$$

Definition 4. A functional defined by means of a function $\rho : \mathcal{X} \times \Theta \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ as

$$T(Q) = \operatorname{argmin}_{\theta} \int \rho(\tilde{x}, \theta) dQ(\tilde{x}) \quad (27)$$

or through a function $\psi : \mathcal{X} \times \Theta \mapsto \mathbb{R}^d$ as the solution of equation

$$\int \psi(\tilde{x}, \theta) dQ(\tilde{x}) = 0 \quad (28)$$

is called an M-estimator.

Definition 5. Let $\theta_n : \mathcal{P}_{\text{emp}} \mapsto \Theta$ be an estimator of $\theta_0 \in \Theta$ defined by $\theta_n = T(P_n)$ where $T(Q_{x,\varepsilon})$ is an M-estimator and solves the equation $\Psi(Q_{x,\varepsilon}, \theta) = 0$ for all mixtures $Q_{x,\varepsilon}$ with sufficiently small ε .

If for some $Q \in \mathcal{P}$ the limits

$$IF(x; T, Q) = \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \frac{T(Q_{x,\varepsilon}) - T(Q)}{\varepsilon} \quad (29)$$

exist for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$ then (29) is called an influence function of the estimator θ_n on \mathcal{X} at Q .

In the following theorem we assume the existence of the matrix functions

$$\dot{\psi}(x, \theta) = \left(\frac{d}{d\theta} \right)^t \psi(x, \theta) \quad \text{on } \mathcal{X} \otimes \Theta \quad (30)$$

and the expectations

$$\mathbf{I}(Q) = Q \cdot \dot{\psi}(x, T(Q)), \quad Q \in \mathcal{P}. \quad (31)$$

Theorem 2. If the influence function (29) exists then it is given by the formula

$$IF(x; T, Q) = -\mathbf{I}(Q)^{-1} \psi(x, T(Q)). \quad (32)$$

Definition 6. The estimator $\theta_n = T(P_n)$ is said to be Fisher consistent if

$$T(P_\theta) = \theta \quad \text{for all } \theta \in \Theta. \quad (33)$$

The influence function of a Fisher consistent estimator at $Q = P_\theta$ is

$$\text{IF}(x; T, P_\theta) = -\mathbf{I}(P_\theta)^{-1} \psi(x, \theta). \quad (34)$$

Under suitable regularity conditions on functions ψ and F ([5]), $\sqrt{n}(T(P_n) - T(Q))$ is asymptotically normal with mean 0 and variance

$$V(T, Q) = \int \text{IF}^2(x; T, Q) dQ = \mathbf{I}(Q)^{-2} \int \psi^2(x, T(Q)) dQ. \quad (35)$$

For a Fisher consistent estimator at $Q = P_\theta$ we then receive

$$V(T, P_\theta) = \mathbf{I}(P_\theta)^{-2} \int \psi^2(x, \theta) dP_\theta. \quad (36)$$

3.1 Influence functions and asymptotic variances of power subdivergence estimators

Restrict ourselves to the vector parameter spaces $\Theta \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ and to the densities p_θ twice differentiable with respect to θ . We suppose that the functions $M_{\alpha,\theta}(Q, \tilde{\theta})$ given by (15) are twice differentiable in the vector variable $\tilde{\theta}$ and that the differentiation is interchangeable with the integration in (10).

In the sequel, we denote

$$s_\theta = \frac{d}{d\theta} \ln p_\theta \quad \text{and} \quad \dot{s}_\theta = \left(\frac{d}{d\theta} \right)^t s_\theta \quad \text{with } t \text{ meaning transposition} \quad (37)$$

and we deal with the maxD_α -estimators $\tilde{\theta}_{\alpha,\theta,n}$ (13) with the power parameters $\alpha > 0$ and escort parameters $\theta \in \Theta$ given in a generalized form by

$$\tilde{T}_{\alpha,\theta}(Q) = \operatorname{argmin}_{\tilde{\theta}} M_{\alpha,\theta}(Q, \tilde{\theta}) \quad \alpha > 0. \quad (38)$$

In other words, the values $\tilde{T}_{\alpha,\theta}(Q)$ solve the equations $\Psi_{\alpha,\theta}(Q, \tilde{\theta}) = 0$ in variable $\tilde{\theta} \in \Theta$ for the derivatives

$$\Psi_{\alpha,\theta}(Q, \tilde{\theta}) = \frac{d}{d\tilde{\theta}} M_{\alpha,\theta}(Q, \tilde{\theta}) = \int \left(\frac{p_\theta}{p_{\tilde{\theta}}} \right)^\alpha s_{\tilde{\theta}} dP_{\tilde{\theta}} - \int \left(\frac{p_\theta}{p_{\tilde{\theta}}} \right)^\alpha s_{\tilde{\theta}} dQ. \quad (39)$$

Therefore, the estimates $\tilde{\theta}_{\alpha,\theta,n} = \tilde{T}_{\alpha,\theta}(Q)$ are for all $\alpha > 0$ solutions of the equation

$$P_{\tilde{\theta}} \cdot \left(\frac{p_\theta}{p_{\tilde{\theta}}} \right)^\alpha s_{\tilde{\theta}} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{p_\theta(X_i)}{p_{\tilde{\theta}}(X_i)} \right)^\alpha s_{\tilde{\theta}}(X_i) = 0. \quad (40)$$

If we denote

$$\psi_{\alpha,\theta}(x, \tilde{\theta}) = \Psi_{\alpha,\theta}(\delta_x, \tilde{\theta}) \quad \text{and} \quad \dot{\psi}_{\alpha,\theta}(x, \tilde{\theta}) = \left(\frac{d}{d\tilde{\theta}} \right)^t \psi_{\alpha,\theta}(x, \tilde{\theta}) \quad (41)$$

then

$$\mathring{\psi}_{\alpha,\theta}(x, \tilde{\theta}) = \int \left(\frac{p_\theta}{p_{\tilde{\theta}}} \right)^\alpha s_{\tilde{\theta}}^t s_{\tilde{\theta}} dP_{\tilde{\theta}} - \int \Lambda_{\alpha,\theta,\tilde{\theta}} dP_{\tilde{\theta}} + \Lambda_{\alpha,\theta,\tilde{\theta}}(x)$$

where

$$\Lambda_{\alpha,\theta,\tilde{\theta}}(x) = \left(\frac{p_\theta(x)}{p_{\tilde{\theta}}(x)} \right)^\alpha [\alpha s_{\tilde{\theta}}(x)^t s_{\tilde{\theta}}(x) - \mathring{s}_{\tilde{\theta}}(x)].$$

Consequently we get

$$\mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\theta}(P_{\tilde{\theta}}) = \int \mathring{\psi}_{\alpha,\theta}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\theta}) dP_{\tilde{\theta}}(\tilde{x}) = \int \left(\frac{p_\theta}{p_{\tilde{\theta}}} \right)^\alpha s_{\tilde{\theta}}^t s_{\tilde{\theta}} dP_{\tilde{\theta}} \quad (42)$$

and the influence function of the $\max D_\phi$ -estimators $\tilde{\theta}_{\alpha,\theta,n}$ of the parameter θ_0 with divergence and escort parameters $\alpha > 0$ and $\theta \in \Theta$ is given by the formula

$$\begin{aligned} \text{IF}(x; \tilde{T}_{\alpha,\theta}, P_{\tilde{\theta}}) &= -\mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\theta}(P_{\tilde{\theta}})^{-1} \psi_{\alpha,\theta}(x, \tilde{\theta}) \\ &= \mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\theta}(P_{\tilde{\theta}})^{-1} \left[\left(\frac{p_\theta(x)}{p_{\tilde{\theta}}(x)} \right)^\alpha s_{\tilde{\theta}}(x) - P_{\tilde{\theta}} \left(\frac{p_\theta}{p_{\tilde{\theta}}} \right)^\alpha s_{\tilde{\theta}} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

By a basic theorem of robust statistics, for the asymptotic variance we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \text{V}(\tilde{T}_{\alpha,\theta}, P_{\tilde{\theta}}) &= \mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\theta}(P_{\tilde{\theta}})^{-2} \int \psi_{\alpha,\theta}^2(x, \tilde{\theta}) dP_{\tilde{\theta}} \\ &= \mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\theta}(P_{\tilde{\theta}})^{-2} \int \left[\left(\frac{p_\theta(x)}{p_{\tilde{\theta}}(x)} \right)^\alpha s_{\tilde{\theta}}(x) - P_{\tilde{\theta}} \left(\frac{p_\theta}{p_{\tilde{\theta}}} \right)^\alpha s_{\tilde{\theta}} \right]^2 dP_{\tilde{\theta}}. \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

If $\alpha = 0$ then we get for all escort parameters θ the influence function and asymptotic variance of the MLE as follows

$$\text{IF}(x; \tilde{T}_{0,\theta}, P_{\tilde{\theta}}) = \mathbf{I}(P_{\tilde{\theta}})^{-1} s_{\tilde{\theta}}(x) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{V}(\tilde{T}_{0,\theta}, P_{\tilde{\theta}}) = \mathbf{I}(P_{\tilde{\theta}})^{-2} \int s_{\tilde{\theta}}^2(x) dP_{\tilde{\theta}} \quad (45)$$

where

$$\mathbf{I}(P_{\tilde{\theta}}) = P_{\tilde{\theta}} \cdot s_{\tilde{\theta}}^t s_{\tilde{\theta}}. \quad (46)$$

We get the same influence function and asymptotic variance for all power parameters $\alpha \geq 0$ if the escort parameter θ coincides with the true parameter $\tilde{\theta}$.

Influence function and asymptotic variance of power subdvergence estimators of location: Let $\mathcal{P} = \{P_\mu : \mu \in \mathbb{R}\}$ be the standard normal family with the location parameter μ and scale $\sigma = 1$. Now the function (39) takes on the form

$$\Psi_{\alpha,\mu}(Q, \tilde{\mu}) = \frac{d}{d\tilde{\mu}} M_{\alpha,\mu}(Q, \tilde{\mu}) = Q \cdot (\tilde{\mu} - x) \eta_{\alpha,\mu}(x, \tilde{\mu}) - \alpha(\tilde{\mu} - \mu) \eta_{\alpha,\mu}^{\alpha-1}(\mu, \tilde{\mu}), \quad (47)$$

so that

$$\psi_{\alpha,\mu}(x, \tilde{\mu}) = \Psi_{\alpha,\mu}(\delta_x, \tilde{\mu}) = (\tilde{\mu} - x) \eta_{\alpha,\mu}(x, \tilde{\mu}) - \alpha(\tilde{\mu} - \mu) \eta_{\alpha,\mu}^{\alpha-1}(\mu, \tilde{\mu}) \quad (48)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\psi}_{\alpha,\mu}(x, \tilde{\mu}) &= \left(\frac{d}{d\tilde{\mu}} \right) \psi_{\alpha,\theta}(x, \tilde{\mu}) \\ &= (1 + \alpha(\tilde{\mu} - x)^2) \eta_{\alpha,\mu}(x, \tilde{\mu}) - \alpha(1 + \alpha(\alpha - 1)(\tilde{\mu} - \mu)^2) \eta_{\alpha,\mu}^{\alpha-1}(\mu, \tilde{\mu}). \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

The Fisher information at $P_{\tilde{\mu}}$ is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\mu}(P_{\tilde{\mu}}) &= \int \left(\frac{p_\mu}{p_{\tilde{\mu}}} \right)^\alpha s_{\tilde{\mu}}^2 dP_{\tilde{\mu}} = \int \left(\frac{p_\mu}{p_{\tilde{\mu}}} \right)^\alpha (x - \tilde{\mu})^2 dP_{\tilde{\mu}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\tilde{\mu} - x)^2 e^{-(\alpha(x-\mu)^2 + (1-\alpha)(x-\tilde{\mu})^2)/2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)^2/2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\tilde{\mu} - x)^2 e^{-(x+\alpha(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)-\tilde{\mu})^2/2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)^2/2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\alpha(\tilde{\mu} - \mu) - t)^2 e^{-t^2/2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)^2/2} 2 \int_0^{\infty} (\alpha^2(\tilde{\mu} - \mu)^2 + t^2) e^{-t^2/2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)^2/2} 2 \int_0^{\infty} (\alpha^2(\tilde{\mu} - \mu)^2 + 2z) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2z}} e^{-z} dz \\ &= [1 + \alpha^2(\tilde{\mu} - \mu)^2] e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)^2/2}. \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

Using (48) and (50) we obtain the influence function

$$\text{IF}(x; \tilde{T}_{\alpha,\mu}, P_{\tilde{\mu}}) = \frac{-\psi_{\alpha,\mu}(x, \tilde{\mu})}{\mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\mu}(P_{\tilde{\mu}})} = \frac{(x - \tilde{\mu})e^{\alpha(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)(\tilde{\mu}+\mu-2x)/2} + \alpha(\tilde{\mu} - \mu)e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)^2/2}}{(1 + \alpha^2(\tilde{\mu} - \mu)^2)e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)^2/2}}$$

and the asymptotic variance

$$\begin{aligned}
V(\tilde{T}_{\alpha,\mu}, P_{\tilde{\mu}}) &= \mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\mu}^{-2}(P_{\tilde{\mu}}) \int \psi_{\alpha,\mu}^2(x, \tilde{\mu}) dP_{\tilde{\mu}} \\
&= \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [(\tilde{\mu} - x)e^{\alpha(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)(\tilde{\mu}+\mu-2x)/2} - \alpha(\tilde{\mu} - \mu)e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)^2/2}]^2 e^{-(x-\tilde{\mu})^2/2} dx}{\sqrt{2\pi} \mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\mu}^2(P_{\tilde{\mu}})} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\mu}^2(P_{\tilde{\mu}})} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\tilde{\mu} - x)^2 e^{\alpha(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)(\tilde{\mu}+\mu-2x)-(x-\tilde{\mu})^2/2} dx \\
&\quad - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi} \mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\mu}^2(P_{\tilde{\mu}})} \alpha(\tilde{\mu} - \mu) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\tilde{\mu} - x) e^{(\alpha(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)(2\mu-2x+\alpha(\tilde{\mu}-\mu))-(x-\tilde{\mu})^2)/2} dx \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{\mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\mu}^2(P_{\tilde{\mu}})} \alpha^2(\tilde{\mu} - \mu)^2 e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{\mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\mu}^2(P_{\tilde{\mu}})} \left[e^{\alpha(2\alpha-1)(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)^2} (4\alpha^2(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)^2 + 1) - \alpha^2(\tilde{\mu} - \mu)^2 e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)^2} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{[1 + \alpha^2(\tilde{\mu} - \mu)^2]^2} \left[e^{\alpha^2(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)^2} (4\alpha^2(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)^2 + 1) - \alpha^2(\tilde{\mu} - \mu)^2 \right]. \tag{51}
\end{aligned}$$

Example 1 For the parent distribution P_0 of the normal family we obtain by plugging $\tilde{\mu} = 0$ in formulas (50), (??) and (51) the following:

$$\mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\mu}(P_0) = [1 + \alpha^2 \mu^2] e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)\mu^2/2},$$

$$\text{IF}(x; \tilde{T}_{\alpha,\mu}, P_0) = \frac{x e^{-\alpha\mu(\mu-2x)/2} - \alpha \mu e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)\mu^2/2}}{(1 + \alpha^2 \mu^2) e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)\mu^2/2}},$$

$$V(\tilde{T}_{\alpha,\mu}, P_0) = \frac{1}{(1 + \alpha^2 \mu^2)^2} \left[e^{\alpha^2 \mu^2} (4\alpha^2 \mu^2 + 1) - \alpha^2 \mu^2 \right].$$

Example 2 Lets now consider a mixture $Q = (1 - \varepsilon)P_0 + \varepsilon P_{0,\sigma}$, $0 \leq \varepsilon \leq 1/2$, $\sigma \geq 1$, with density

$$q(x) = (1 - \varepsilon) \frac{e^{-x^2/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} + \varepsilon \frac{e^{-x^2/2\sigma^2}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}.$$

To derive the influence function and asymptotic variance of estimator $\tilde{T}_{\alpha,\mu}$ ($0 < \alpha < 1$) we shall use the basic formulas (31), (32) and (35).

Firstly, we will find $\tilde{T}_{\alpha,\mu}(Q)$ as a solution of equation

$$\int \psi_{\alpha,\mu}(x, \tilde{\mu}) dQ(x) = 0$$

where, by using (48),

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \psi_{\alpha,\mu}(x, \tilde{\mu}) dQ(x) = \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left((\tilde{\mu} - x) e^{\alpha(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)(\tilde{\mu}+\mu-2x)/2} - \alpha(\tilde{\mu} - \mu) e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)^2/2} \right) q(x) dx \\ &= -\alpha(\tilde{\mu} - \mu) e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)^2/2} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\tilde{\mu} - x) e^{\alpha(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)(\tilde{\mu}+\mu-2x)/2} \left(\frac{(1 - \varepsilon)e^{-x^2/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} + \frac{\varepsilon e^{-x^2/2\sigma^2}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \right) dx \\ &= -\alpha(\tilde{\mu} - \mu) e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)^2/2} + (1 - \varepsilon)(\tilde{\mu} + \alpha(\tilde{\mu} - \mu)) e^{(\alpha^2(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)^2 + \alpha(\tilde{\mu}^2 - \mu^2))/2} \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(\tilde{\mu} + \alpha\sigma^2(\tilde{\mu} - \mu)) e^{(\alpha^2\sigma^2(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)^2 + \alpha(\tilde{\mu}^2 - \mu^2))/2}. \end{aligned} \tag{52}$$

Using this formula, we are able to solve the equation only for $\alpha = 0$ which gives us the solution $\tilde{\mu} = 0$, or for escort parameter $\mu = 0$, which simplifies the expression (52) and we obtain the equation

$$\begin{aligned} -\alpha\tilde{\mu} e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)\tilde{\mu}^2/2} + (1 - \varepsilon)(\tilde{\mu} + \alpha\tilde{\mu}) e^{(\alpha^2\tilde{\mu}^2 + \alpha\tilde{\mu}^2)/2} + \varepsilon(\tilde{\mu} + \alpha\sigma^2\tilde{\mu}) e^{(\alpha^2\sigma^2\tilde{\mu}^2 + \alpha\tilde{\mu}^2)/2} &= 0 \\ \tilde{\mu} \left[e^{\alpha^2\tilde{\mu}^2/2} \left(\underbrace{\alpha(e^{\alpha\tilde{\mu}^2/2} - e^{-\alpha\tilde{\mu}^2/2})}_{\geq 0} + \underbrace{e^{\alpha\tilde{\mu}^2/2}(1 - \varepsilon(1 + \alpha))}_{> 0} \right) + \underbrace{\varepsilon(1 + \alpha\sigma^2) e^{(\alpha^2\sigma^2\tilde{\mu}^2 + \alpha\tilde{\mu}^2)/2}}_{\geq 0} \right] &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

and receive the unique solution $\tilde{\mu} = 0$. In the sequel, we will consider only $\alpha = 0$ or $\mu = 0$, so that $\tilde{T}_{\alpha,\mu}(Q) = 0$.

Applying this result to (31), we receive

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\mu}(Q) &= \int \dot{\psi}_{\alpha,\mu}(x, \tilde{T}_{\alpha,\mu}(Q)) dQ = \int \dot{\psi}_{\alpha,\mu}(x, 0) dQ \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left((1 + \alpha x^2) e^{-\alpha\mu(\mu-2x)/2} - \alpha(1 + \alpha(\alpha-1)\mu^2) e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)\mu^2/2} \right) q(x) dx \\
&= (1 - \varepsilon) \mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\mu}(P_0) \\
&\quad + \varepsilon \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left((1 + \alpha x^2) e^{-\alpha\mu(\mu-2x)/2} - \alpha(1 + \alpha(\alpha-1)\mu^2) e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)\mu^2/2} \right) \left(\frac{e^{-x^2/2\sigma^2}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \right) dx \\
&= (1 - \varepsilon) \mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\mu}(P_0) - \varepsilon \alpha(1 + \alpha(\alpha-1)\mu^2) e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)\mu^2/2} \\
&\quad + \varepsilon \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1 + \alpha x^2) e^{-\alpha\mu(\mu-2x)/2} \left(\frac{e^{-x^2/2\sigma^2}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \right) dx \\
&= e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)\mu^2/2} [(1 - \varepsilon)(1 + \alpha^2\mu^2) - \varepsilon \alpha(1 + \alpha(\alpha-1)\mu^2)] \\
&\quad + \varepsilon e^{\alpha\mu^2(\alpha\sigma^2-1)/2} (1 + \alpha^3\sigma^4\mu^2 + \alpha\sigma^2).
\end{aligned}$$

Consequently we have influence function

$$\text{IF}(x; \tilde{T}_{\alpha,\mu}, Q) = -\mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\mu}^{-1}(Q) \psi_{\alpha,\mu}(x, 0) = \frac{x e^{-\alpha\mu(\mu-2x)/2} - \alpha \mu e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)\mu^2/2}}{\mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\mu}(Q)}$$

and the asymptotic variance

$$\begin{aligned}
V(\tilde{T}_{\alpha,\mu}, Q) &= \mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\mu}^{-2}(Q) \int \psi_{\alpha,\mu}^2(x, 0) dQ \\
&= \mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\mu}^{-2}(Q) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(-x e^{-\alpha\mu(\mu-2x)/2} + \alpha \mu e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)\mu^2/2} \right)^2 q(x) dx \\
&= (1 - \varepsilon) \mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\mu}^{-2}(Q) \mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\mu}^2(P_0) V(\tilde{T}_{\alpha,\mu}, P_0) \\
&\quad + \varepsilon \mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\mu}^{-2}(Q) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(-x e^{-\alpha\mu(\mu-2x)/2} + \alpha \mu e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)\mu^2/2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{e^{-x^2/2\sigma^2}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \right) dx \\
&= (1 - \varepsilon) \mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\mu}^{-2}(Q) \left[e^{\alpha(2\alpha-1)\mu^2} (4\alpha^2\mu^2 + 1) - \alpha^2\mu^2 e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)\mu^2} \right] \\
&\quad + \varepsilon \mathbf{I}_{\alpha,\mu}^{-2}(Q) \left[\alpha^2\mu^2 e^{\alpha(\alpha-1)\mu^2} + \sigma^2 (4\alpha^2\mu^2\sigma^2 + 1) e^{\alpha(2\alpha\sigma^2-1)\mu^2} - 2\alpha^2\mu^2\sigma^2 e^{\alpha(\alpha\sigma^2+\alpha-2)\mu^2/2} \right].
\end{aligned}$$

4 COMPARATIVE SIMULATION STUDY

This chapter presents the results obtained by applying the methods of Broniatowski & Keziou and Liese & Vajda introduced in the previous chapters. We orient the study at the power subdivergence and power superdivergence estimators of location given by

$$\mu_{0,n} = \tilde{\mu}_{0,\mu,n} = \bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

and

$$\mu_{\alpha,n} = \operatorname{argmax}_{\mu} \inf_{\tilde{\mu}} M_{\alpha,\mu}(P_n, \tilde{\mu}) \quad \tilde{\mu}_{\alpha,\mu,n} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\tilde{\mu}} M_{\alpha,\mu}(P_n, \tilde{\mu})$$

for $\alpha > 0$ where

$$M_{\alpha,\mu}(P_n, \tilde{\mu}) = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \left(\exp \left\{ \alpha(\alpha-1)(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)^2/2 \right\} \right) + \frac{1}{n\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^n \exp \left\{ \alpha(\tilde{\mu}-\mu)(\tilde{\mu}+\mu-2X_i)/2 \right\}$$

and X_1, \dots, X_n are observations generated by the convex mixtures

$$P_\varepsilon = (1-\varepsilon)P + \varepsilon Q.$$

Here P is a standard normal model with location $\mu = 0$ and scale $\sigma = 1$, further denoted by $N(0, 1)$, and Q is successively normal ($N(0, 9), N(0, 100)$), logistic ($Lo(0, 1)$), and Cauchy ($C(0, 1)$) distribution. We use the contamination levels of 0, 1, 5, 10, 20, 30 percent, i.e. ε takes on the values 0, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, and 0.3. The selected sample sizes n are 20, 50, 100, 200, 500.

For $\min \bar{D}_\alpha$ -estimators $\mu_{\alpha,n}$ we take into account only power parameters 0, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, and 0.5. In the case of $\max \underline{D}_\alpha$ -estimators $\tilde{\mu}_{\alpha,\mu,n}$ we consider the same values of power parameter and in addition to that we select the escort parameters $\mu = 0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1$ and finally $\mu = \bar{X}_n$ (MLE).

To evaluate the behavior of power superdivergence (or power subdivergence) estimators we generate K different data samples ($K=100$ or $K=1000$) to gain K different estimates (further indexed by (k)) and we compute the mean

$$m(\mu) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K \mu_{\alpha,n}^{(k)}$$

and standard deviation

$$s(\mu) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K (\mu_{\alpha,n}^{(k)} - m(\mu))^2}$$

of the $\min\bar{D}_\alpha$ -estimators (or $\max\bar{D}_\alpha$ -estimators) and maximum likelihood estimators $\bar{\mathbf{X}}_n^{(k)}$. Using these we receive the relative empirical efficiency

$$\text{eref}(\mu) = \frac{\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K (\bar{\mathbf{X}}_n^{(k)})^2}{\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K (\mu_{\alpha,n}^{(k)})^2} = \frac{s^2(\bar{\mathbf{X}}_n) + m^2(\bar{\mathbf{X}}_n)}{s^2(\mu) + m^2(\mu)}.$$

4.1 Software solution and algorithms

In this section we shall describe in detail the primary methods and procedures making up the substantial part of the program. For the implementation of the software solution we used the C++ language and the C++ Builder 3.1 of the Borland International company. The program was created and debugged at the Windows 2000 platform.

4.1.1 Basic algorithms

In the following paragraphs we give the core algorithms for the maximum subdvergence estimators and minimum superdivergence estimators.

Power subdvergence estimator algorithm:

- 1) We choose the contaminated and contaminating distibutions and set their parameters (in our case $(N(0, 1), N(0, 9), N(0, 100), Lo(0, 1), C(0, 1),)$), then we enter the value of the contamination parameter ε and the value of the escorting parameter μ . In addition to this, we determine the number of estimates K .
- 2) For n equal to 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 successively and power parameters $\alpha = 0, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2$, and 0.5, we repeat the following steps a) - c) K-times to receive K different estimates for each value of n and each value of α .
 - a) We generate the pseudorandom data sample X_1, \dots, X_n of the observations on the mixture

$$P_\varepsilon = (1 - \varepsilon)P + \varepsilon Q.$$

- b) From the data sample we compute the maximum likelihood estimate $\bar{\mathbf{X}}_n$
 - c) We pass the sample and the escort parameter to the optimization method minimizing over $\tilde{\mu}$ (using a separate function to obtain the values of $M_{\alpha,\mu}(P_n, \tilde{\mu})$) and generating the estimate

$$\tilde{\mu}_{\alpha,\mu,n} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\tilde{\mu}} M_{\alpha,\mu}(P_n, \tilde{\mu})$$

for $\alpha > 0$ or the maximum likelihood estimate for $\alpha = 0$.

- 3) We compute

$$m(\tilde{\mu}) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K \tilde{\mu}_{\alpha,\mu,n}^{(k)}, \quad s(\tilde{\mu}) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K (\tilde{\mu}_{\alpha,\mu,n}^{(k)} - m(\tilde{\mu}))^2},$$

$$m(\bar{\mathbf{X}}_n) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n^{(k)}, \quad s(\bar{\mathbf{X}}_n) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K (\bar{\mathbf{X}}_n^{(k)} - m(\bar{\mathbf{X}}_n))^2},$$

and

$$\text{eref}(\tilde{\mu}) = \frac{s^2(\bar{\mathbf{X}}_n) + m^2(\bar{\mathbf{X}}_n)}{s^2(\tilde{\mu}) + m^2(\tilde{\mu})}$$

for every n and α , and tabulate the values of $m(\tilde{\mu})$, $s(\tilde{\mu})$, and $\text{eref}(\tilde{\mu})$.

Power superdivergence estimator algorithm:

- 1) We choose the contaminated and contaminating distributions and set their parameters (in our case $(N(0, 1), N(0, 9), N(0, 100), Lo(0, 1), C(0, 1),)$), then we enter the value of the contamination parameter ε and the number of estimates K .
- 2) For n equal to 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 successively and power parameters $\alpha = 0, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2$, and 0.5, we repeat the following steps a) - c) K-times to receive K different estimates for each value of n and each value of α .
 - a) We generate the pseudorandom data sample X_1, \dots, X_n of the observations on the mixture

$$P_\varepsilon = (1 - \varepsilon)P + \varepsilon Q.$$

b) From the data sample we compute the maximum likelihood estimate $\bar{\mathbf{X}}_n$

c) We pass the sample to the optimization method minimizing over μ the function

$$-1 \cdot \inf_{\tilde{\mu}} M_{\alpha, \mu}(P_n, \tilde{\mu}).$$

Evaluation of this function requires another call of the optimization method minimizing over $\tilde{\mu}$ the function $M_{\alpha, \mu}(P_n, \tilde{\mu})$. By this procedure we receive the estimate

$$\mu_{\alpha, n} = \operatorname{argmax}_\mu \inf_{\tilde{\mu}} M_{\alpha, \mu}(P_n, \tilde{\mu})$$

for $\alpha > 0$. For $\alpha = 0$ we get the maximum likelihood estimate again.

- 3) We compute

$$m(\mu) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K \mu_{\alpha, n}^{(k)}, \quad s(\mu) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K (\mu_{\alpha, n}^{(k)} - m(\mu))^2},$$

$$m(\bar{\mathbf{X}}_n) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n^{(k)}, \quad s(\bar{\mathbf{X}}_n) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K (\bar{\mathbf{X}}_n^{(k)} - m(\bar{\mathbf{X}}_n))^2},$$

and

$$\text{eref}(\mu) = \frac{s^2(\bar{\mathbf{X}}_n) + m^2(\bar{\mathbf{X}}_n)}{s^2(\mu) + m^2(\mu)}$$

for every n and α , and tabulate the values of $m(\mu)$, $s(\mu)$, and $\text{eref}(\mu)$.

The formulas for statistical models used, the procedures for pseudorandom number generation and function minimization will be described more closely in the next sections.

4.1.2 Families of probability distributions

In the sequel, we give the formulas for the normal, logistic and Cauchy models.

Normal distribution - $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $\mu, \sigma \in \mathbb{R}$, $\sigma^2 > 0$

$$f_{\mu, \sigma^2}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$F_{\mu, \sigma^2}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_{\mu, \sigma^2}(t) dt$$

Logistic distribution - $O(\alpha, \beta)$, $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, $\beta > 0$

$$f_{\alpha, \beta}(x) = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{e^{-\frac{x-\alpha}{\beta}}}{\left(1+e^{-\frac{x-\alpha}{\beta}}\right)^2}$$

$$F_{\alpha, \beta}(x) = \left(1 + e^{-\frac{x-\alpha}{\beta}}\right)^{-1}, \quad F_{\alpha, \beta}^{-1}(x) = \beta \ln\left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right) + \alpha$$

Cauchy distribution - $C(u, v)$, $u, v \in \mathbb{R}$, $v > 0$

$$f_{u, v}(x) = \frac{1}{\pi v} \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{x-u}{v}\right)^2}$$

$$F_{u, v}(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{x-u}{v}\right), \quad F_{u, v}^{-1}(x) = v \tan[\pi(x-1/2)] + u$$

4.1.3 Generation of pseudorandom numbers

In the following paragraphs we describe the methods how to obtain individual realization of a random variable X governed by one of the considered probability distributions, and also the way to receive the sample of observations on the mixture $P_\varepsilon = (1 - \varepsilon)P + \varepsilon Q$.

The essential part is the generation of independent realizations of $X \sim U(0, 1)$ for which we use the well known pseudorandom number generator of Wichmann & Hill ([10]) with the cycle of $7 \cdot 10^{12}$:

$$U_{i+1} = \left(\frac{X_{i+1}}{30269} + \frac{Y_{i+1}}{30307} + \frac{Z_{i+1}}{30323} \right) \bmod 1$$

$$X_{i+1} = (171 X_i) \bmod 30269$$

$$Y_{i+1} = (172 Y_i) \bmod 30307$$

$$Z_{i+1} = (170 Z_i) \bmod 30323$$

This generator has been widely used in the last years and implemented in many statistical applications. Wichmann & Hill generator has been tested by the Diehard test for random generators and passed successfully ([7]). Its cycle length is now considered inadequate for some purposes and the authors work to improve it, but for our purposes it is sufficient and we consider the use of this generator in this situation as adequate.

To obtain $X \sim Lo(a, b)$ or $X \sim C(a, b)$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $b > 0$ we apply the following theorem ([9]).

Theorem 3. *Let X be a random variable with the absolutely continuous distribution F . Then the random variable $Y = F(X)$ is uniformly distributed in $(0, 1)$.*

In consequence we use this simple algorithm to get $X \sim Lo(a, b)$, resp. $X \sim C(a, b)$:

- 1) We generate one realization y of $Y \sim U(0, 1)$.
- 2) We find $x = F^{-1}(y)$, where F^{-1} is the inverse function to the distribution function of logistic, resp. Cauchy distribution. This x is the desired realization of $X \sim Lo(a, b)$, resp. $X \sim C(a, b)$.

This is obviously not possible for distributions where the inverse function F^{-1} is not available, such as the normal distribution. According to [9], it is possible to obtain two independent realizations $X_1, X_2 \sim N(0, 1)$ by formulas

$$X_1 = \sqrt{-2 \ln Y_1} \sin(2\pi Y_2) \quad \text{and} \quad X_2 = \sqrt{-2 \ln Y_1} \cos(2\pi Y_2)$$

where Y_1, Y_2 are independent realizations of $U(0, 1)$.

To get the realization of normal distribution with location μ and scale σ , we use the relation

$$\mu + \sigma X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), \quad \text{for } X \sim N(0, 1).$$

An observation on the mixture $P_\varepsilon = (1 - \varepsilon)P + \varepsilon Q$ is received in two steps:

- 1) We generate one realization y of $Y \sim U(0, 1)$
- 2) If $y \leq 1 - \varepsilon$, we generate a realization x of $X \sim P$.
If $y > 1 - \varepsilon$, we generate a realization x of $X \sim Q$.

By repeating n -times we gain the whole sample of observations on the mixture considered.

4.1.4 Minimization method

Lets now consider a function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and lets describe the method how to find

$$x_{min} = \operatorname{argmin}_{x \in \mathbb{R}} f(x).$$

Already in [4] we were looking for a good optimization method with a reasonable trade-off between efficiency and accurateness. The best solution turned out to be a combination of the successively thickening grids and the gradient method. First, we describe the general algorithm, and then we specify the constants and other details of our case.

General algorithm:

- 1) We spread out the grid with the mesh length ε on a restricted area $\langle a, b \rangle \subset \mathbb{R}$ and compute the values of the minimized function f . (The interval $\langle a, b \rangle$ must be chosen very carefully to be wide enough to ensure that we find the minimum x_{min} , but not too wide to slow the procedure down considerably.)

2) A certain number $p > 1$ of points with the lowest function value is stored in a sorted stack $\{x_1^{(0)}, \dots, x_p^{(0)}\} \subset \langle a, b \rangle$.

3) For each of the initial points $x_i^{(0)}$ we use the simplified gradient method to reach the local minimum:

a) We set the initial value of the step length ε_0 and we repeat the steps i) - ii)

i) For $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ we iterate the following step

- Compute the values $f(x_i^{(j)} - \varepsilon_k)$ and $f(x_i^{(j)} + \varepsilon_k)$ and move to the point where the value is the lowest, i.e. $x_i^{(j+1)} = \operatorname{argmin}\{f(x_i^{(j)} - \varepsilon_k), f(x_i^{(j)}), f(x_i^{(j)} + \varepsilon_k)\}$. until we get into the point for which the function value is lower than the function values of the surrounding points, i.e. $x_i^{(j+1)} = x_i^{(j)}$.

ii) We shorten the step $\varepsilon_{k+1} = \text{const} \cdot \varepsilon_k$ ($0 < \text{const} < 1$).

until we locate the minimum with the prescribed accuracy, i.e. $\varepsilon_k < 10^{-n}$, $n > 1$.

4) Now we have p local minima from which we gain the global minimum x_{\min} of the function (at the limited parameter space).

This method is very simple in general, but its implementation carries along several unpleasant complications. It's necessary to avoid all the possibilities of never-ending cycles (hence the restrictions to the parameter space, accuracy, etc.) or the possibilities of overflow in case of large values (we used the largest data type with values from $3.4 \cdot 10^{-4932}$ to $1.1 \cdot 10^{4932}$ but even that was not enough in some cases).

We also tested the constants (mesh length, step length, etc.) to make them reasonably rough to proceed as fast as possible and still receive the same results as with the fine grid and little steps. The final setting was chosen as follows : mesh length $\varepsilon = 0.05$, number of minimal points $p = 5$, the initial step length $\varepsilon_0 = 0.05$, accuracy of the local minima 10^{-4} , and $\text{const} = 0.5$ (at first, we used $\text{const} = 0.8$, but the progress was too slow and computation took too much time, therefore, we tested a factor 0.5 and received the same results as in the previous case, hence, we use $\text{const} = 0.5$).

The last problem that needs to be clarified is the method of restricting \mathbb{R} to $\langle a, b \rangle$. Since we work with symmetric distribution $N(0,1)$ and we contaminate the data with symmetric distributions $N(0,9)$, $N(0,100)$, $Lo(0,1)$, and $C(0,1)$, it is reasonable to expect the estimate to be "somewhere around" 0, but we need to inspect the minimized function $M_{\alpha,\mu}(P_n, \tilde{\mu})$ nevertheless. Figure 1 shows the behavior of this function and location of $\tilde{\mu}_{\alpha,\mu,n} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\tilde{\mu}} M_{\alpha,\mu}(P_n, \tilde{\mu})$ for several models and parameter settings :

1) 0.95 $N(0,1) + 0.05 N(0,9)$, escort parameter $m = 0.2$, power parameter $\alpha = 0.01$

data ($n = 20$):

-1.858, -1.395, -1.134, -0.920, -0.706, -0.682, -0.564, -0.389, -0.121, -0.109, -0.050, -0.023,
0.098, 0.150, 0.236, 0.259, 1.192, 3.951, 4.071, 4.950

2) $0.9 N(0,1) + 0.1 N(0,100)$, escort parameter $m = 0.1$, power parameter $\alpha = 0.01$

data ($n = 50$):

-22.853, -7.226, -5.258, -2.147, -1.858, -1.711, -1.671, -1.597, -1.523, -1.395, -1.367, -1.330, -1.134, -1.037, -0.931, -0.927, -0.920, -0.706, -0.682, -0.639, -0.615, -0.603, -0.564, -0.389, -0.349, -0.121, -0.109, -0.050, -0.023, 0.009, 0.090, 0.098, 0.100, 0.150, 0.236, 0.259, 0.352, 0.363, 0.480, 0.898, 1.042, 1.058, 1.128, 1.136, 1.192, 1.505, 2.441, 13.170, 16.499

3) $0.8 N(0,1) + 0.2 Lo(0,1)$, escort parameter $m = 0.5$, power parameter $\alpha = 0.05$

data ($n = 50$):

-3.484, -2.727, -2.676, -2.037, -1.998, -1.586, -1.330, -1.265, -1.161, -1.051, -1.044, -1.037, -1.007, -0.995, -0.980, -0.927, -0.696, -0.669, -0.630, -0.624, -0.594, -0.492, -0.428, -0.419, -0.402, -0.363, -0.337, -0.291, -0.259, -0.133, -0.109, 0.048, 0.265, 0.307, 0.350, 0.437, 0.512, 0.600, 0.676, 0.687, 0.904, 1.042, 1.097, 1.192, 1.428, 1.505, 1.700, 2.331, 2.495, 4.927

4) $0.99 N(0,1) + 0.01 C(0,1)$, escort parameter $m = 1$, power parameter $\alpha = 0.2$

data ($n = 100$):

-2.902, -2.289, -2.015, -1.998, -1.858, -1.830, -1.694, -1.682, -1.624, -1.599, -1.586, -1.495, -1.395, -1.264, -1.252, -1.134, -1.121, -1.073, -1.070, -1.044, -1.011, -0.979, -0.979, -0.920, -0.822, -0.816, -0.789, -0.775, -0.706, -0.682, -0.665, -0.610, -0.564, -0.526, -0.476, -0.452, -0.433, -0.419, -0.392, -0.389, -0.388, -0.367, -0.360, -0.359, -0.344, -0.322, -0.312, -0.304, -0.292, -0.158, -0.157, -0.135, -0.133, -0.121, -0.109, -0.050, -0.026, -0.023, 0.030, 0.053, 0.098, 0.150, 0.176, 0.195, 0.213, 0.221, 0.236, 0.254, 0.259, 0.339, 0.406, 0.427, 0.440, 0.473, 0.477, 0.514, 0.600, 0.644, 0.695, 0.863, 0.890, 0.919, 0.999, 1.078, 1.192, 1.249, 1.275, 1.312, 1.317, 1.369, 1.397, 1.399, 1.428, 1.436, 1.458, 1.534, 1.650, 1.747, 1.947, 3.234

As we can see from Figure 1, for the purpose of our simulations it is sufficient to search for the minimum inside the interval $\langle -5, 5 \rangle$.

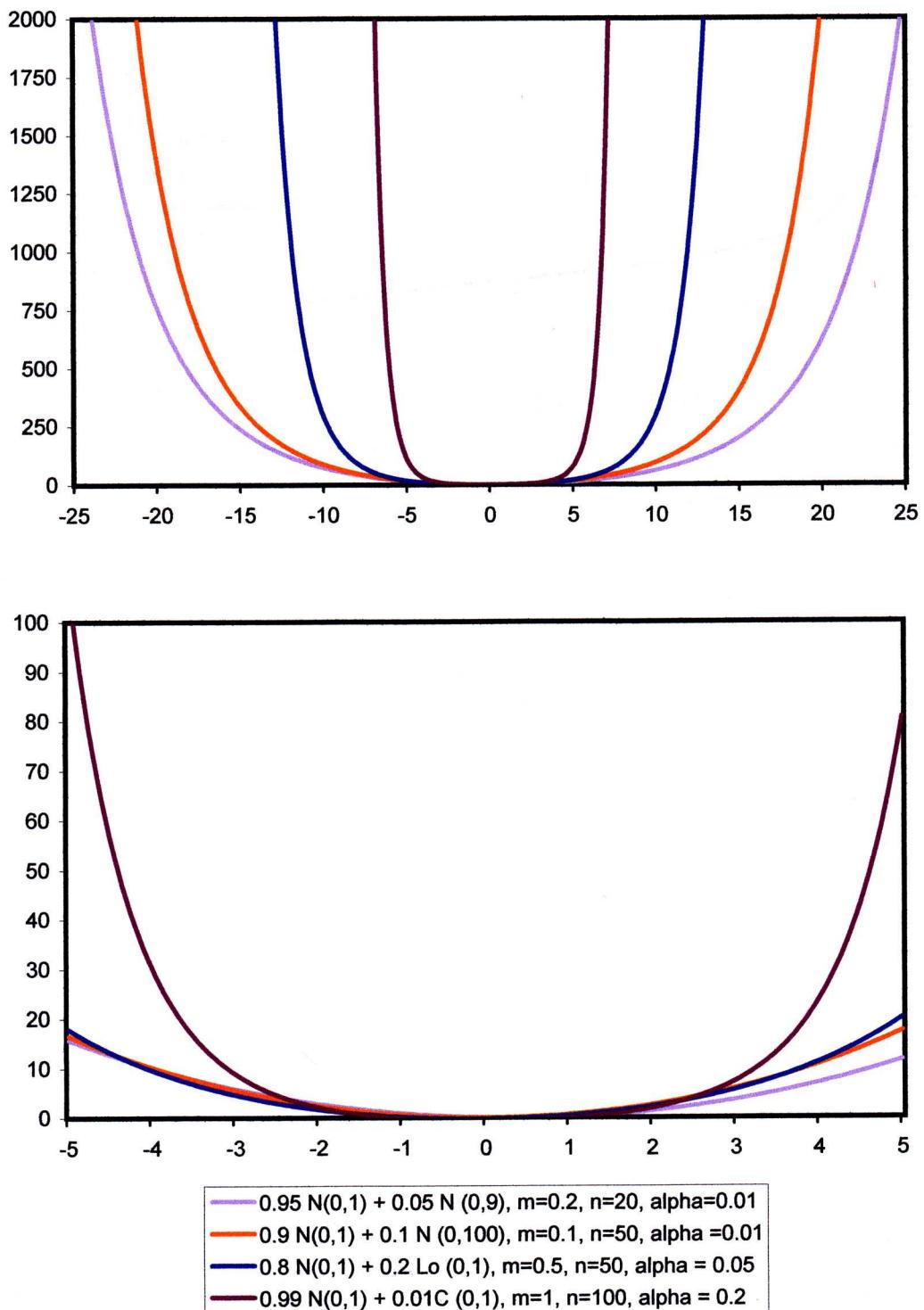


Figure 1: Function $M_{\alpha,\mu}(P_n, \tilde{\mu})$ under different data sets and parameter settings

4.2 Tabulated results for power subdivergence estimators

In this section we state the conclusions based on the tables computed for power subdivergence estimators.

Tables 1 - 30 show the development of consistency, efficiency and robustness in the case of mixture $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$ for moving value of escorting parameter $\mu = 0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1$ and the contamination parameter $\varepsilon = 0, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2$, and 0.3.

We see that for power parameter $\alpha = 0$ the estimates coincide with MLE, i.e. $\text{eref}(\tilde{\mu}) = 1$, as was expected. In case of escort parameter $\mu = 0$, the maxD_α -estimators for the uncontaminated data still more or less copy the behavior of MLE even for values of $\alpha > 0$, but as the contamination grows, we see that the mean and standard deviation of maxD_α -estimator move apart from MLE taking on lower values than maximum likelihood estimate of the contaminated data. In case of $m(\tilde{\mu})$ the difference is only slight (yet favourable, cf. Table 26), but in case of $s(\tilde{\mu})$ the difference is apparent (cf. Figure 2) and causes a fair increase in empirical relative efficiency.

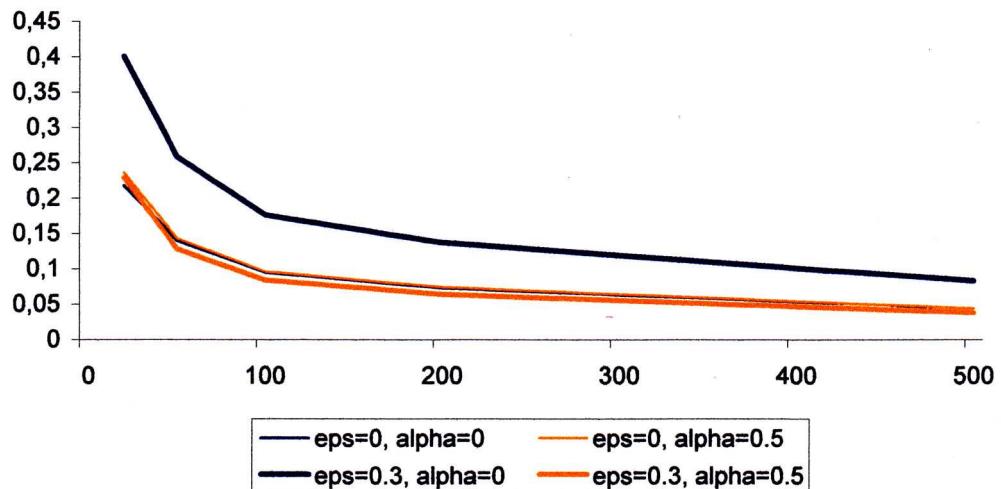


Figure 2: Dependency of standard deviation of the maxD_α -estimators with escort parameter $\mu = 0$ on sample size n for data distributed by $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$

Figure 3 displays the development of $\text{eref}(\tilde{\mu})$ for different values of power parameter α showing us that the robustness tendency is growing stronger with α increasing. Since the dependence on sample size n is almost constant for $n > 50$, we present in Figure 4 the value of $\text{eref}(\tilde{\mu})$ only for $n = 500$ as a function of contamination parameter ε for different levels of α . This shows the rising efficiency of maxD_α -estimator (compared to MLE with $\alpha = 0$) with increasing contamination.

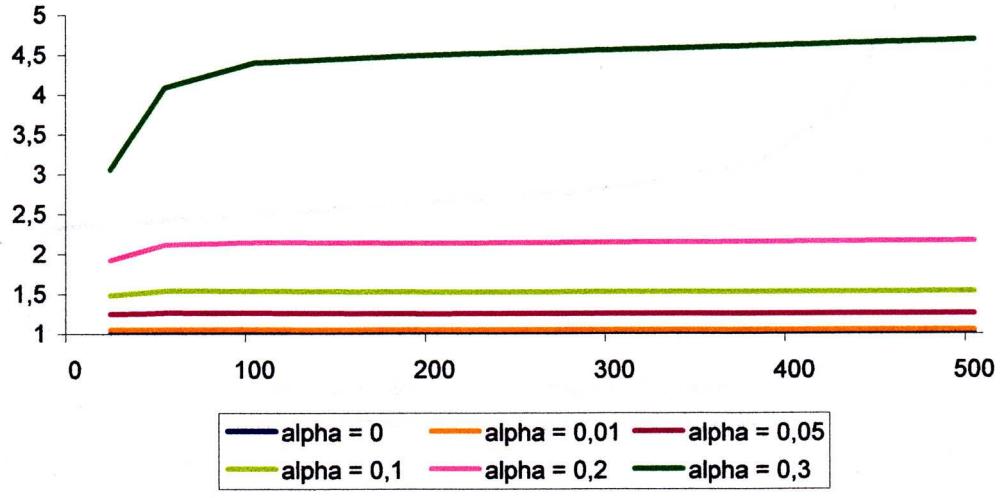


Figure 3: Dependency of empirical relative efficiency of the maxD_α -estimators with escort parameter $\mu = 0$ on sample size n for data distributed by $0.7N(0, 1) + 0.3N(0, 9)$

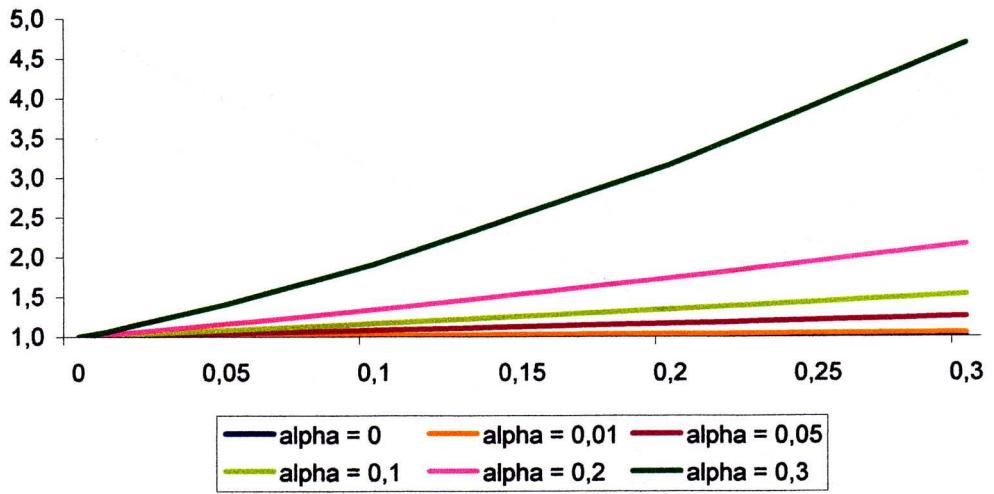


Figure 4: Dependency of empirical relative efficiency of the maxD_α -estimators with escort parameter $\mu = 0$ on contamination parameter ε for data distributed by $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$

All that was stated above holds for $\mu = 0$. However, the situation changes to the worse for the parameter μ moving to 1. The consistency (cf. Figure 5), efficiency (cf. Figure 7), even the robustness tendencies for ε increasing (cf. Figure 6) slowly vanish, and we see that apart from the case of $\mu = 0$ the maxD_α -estimators do not possess the useful properties we would desire.

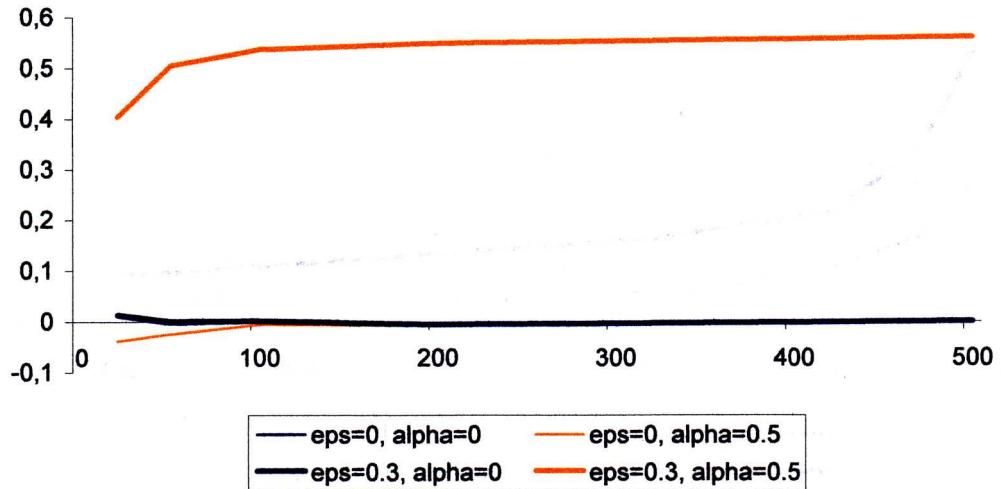


Figure 5: Dependency of expected value of the maxD_α -estimators with escort parameter $\mu = 1$ on sample size n for data distributed by $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$

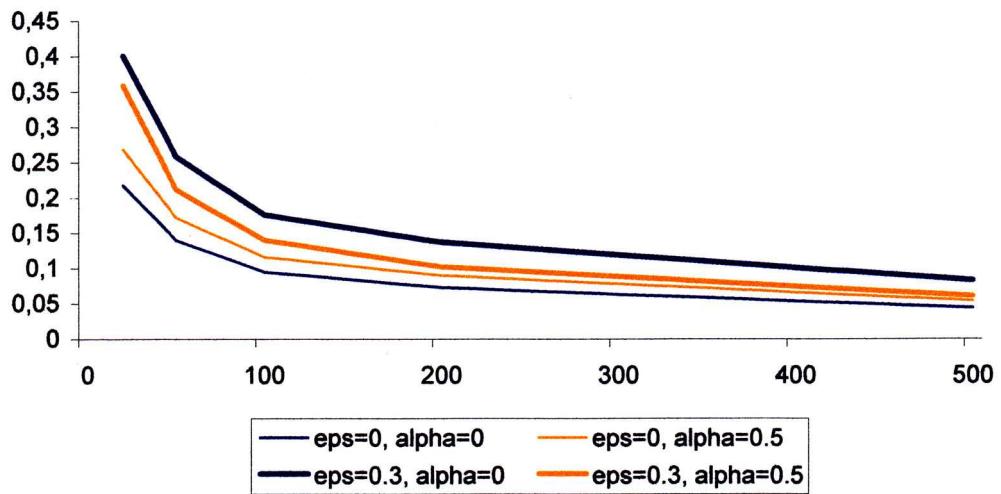


Figure 6: Dependency of standard deviation of the maxD_α -estimators with escort parameter $\mu = 1$ on sample size n for data distributed by $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$

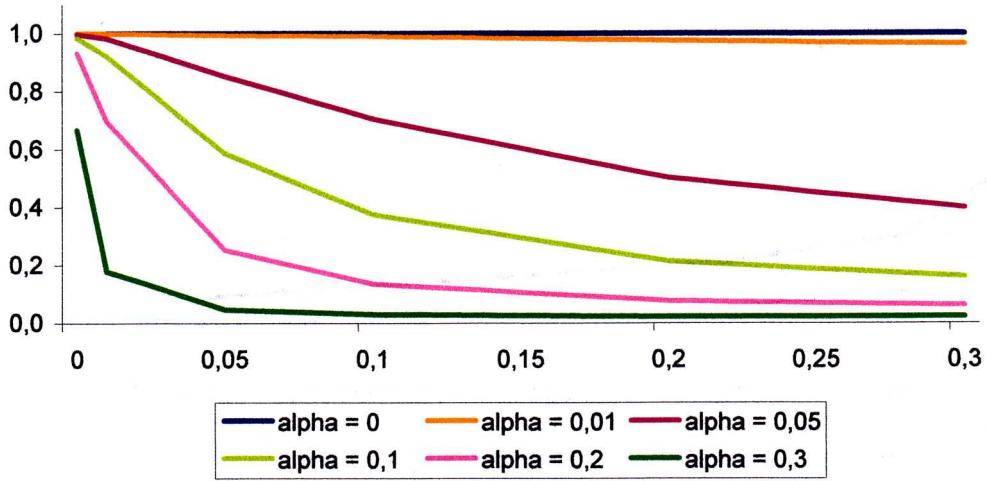


Figure 7: Dependency of empirical relative efficiency of the $\max D_\alpha$ -estimators with escort parameter $\mu = 1$ on contamination parameter ϵ for data distributed by $(1 - \epsilon)N(0, 1) + \epsilon N(0, 9)$

The previously described behavior can be seen also for the other mixtures, i.e. contamination by $N(0, 100)$ in the tables 31–60, $Lo(0, 1)$ in the tables 61 - 90 and $C(0, 1)$ in the tables 91–120. It was only observed to grow stronger as the outliers get farther away, as is the case of contamination by Cauchy distribution. Especially the robustness of the estimator escorted by $\mu = 0$ is rather stunning (cf. Table 116) compared to maximum likelihood estimator. Unfortunately also the loss of consistency for μ moving to 1 is faster.

Finally, we shall examine to what extent the standard deviations obtained for uncontaminated normal model correspond with the asymptotic variance derived in section 3.1, and we see that the standard deviations in tables 1-60 for $\epsilon = 0$ or $\alpha = 0$ or $\mu = 0$ match with $\sqrt{V(\tilde{T}_{\alpha,\mu}, P_0)/n}$ almost perfectly. Figure 8 shows the standard deviation and asymptotic variance for $\epsilon = 0$, escort parameter $\mu = 1$, and power parameter $\alpha = 0.5$ where one of the the highest differences occurred.

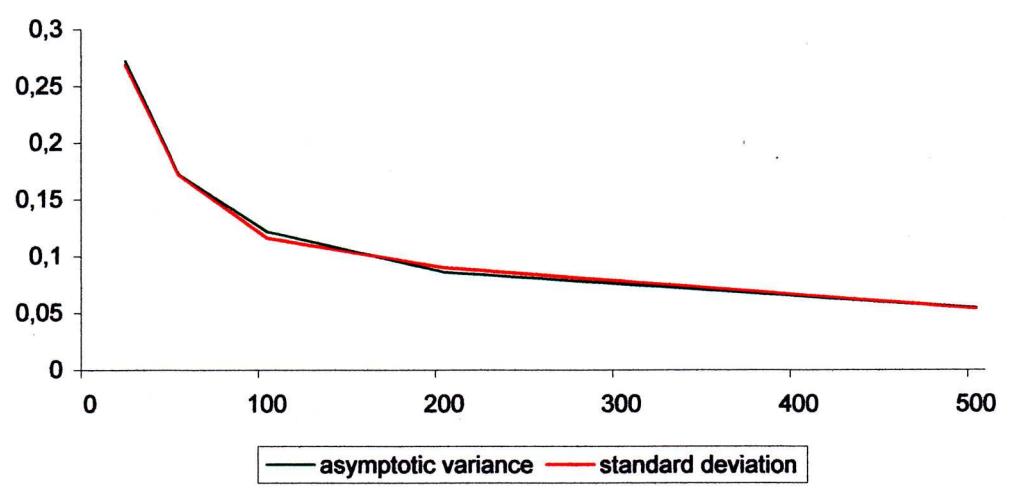


Figure 8: Comparison of standard deviation and asymptotic variance in the normal model $N(0,1)$ for $\mu = 1$ and $\alpha = 0.5$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.011	0.226	1.000	-0.004	0.145	1.000	0.002	0.099	1.000	-0.002	0.077	1.000	0.002	0.045	1.000
0.01	0.011	0.226	1.000	-0.004	0.144	1.002	0.002	0.099	1.002	-0.002	0.077	1.002	0.002	0.045	1.001
0.05	0.011	0.226	1.001	-0.004	0.144	1.008	0.002	0.098	1.008	-0.002	0.076	1.008	0.002	0.045	1.007
0.10	0.011	0.226	0.998	-0.004	0.144	1.014	0.002	0.098	1.015	-0.002	0.076	1.015	0.002	0.045	1.014
0.20	0.011	0.227	0.986	-0.004	0.143	1.023	0.002	0.097	1.027	-0.003	0.076	1.029	0.002	0.045	1.028
0.50	0.012	0.237	0.910	-0.004	0.143	1.024	0.002	0.096	1.048	-0.003	0.075	1.060	0.002	0.044	1.066

Table 6: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.011	0.226	1.000	-0.004	0.145	1.000	0.002	0.099	1.000	-0.002	0.077	1.000	0.002	0.045	1.000
0.01	0.011	0.226	1.001	-0.004	0.144	1.002	0.002	0.099	1.002	-0.002	0.077	1.001	0.002	0.045	1.001
0.05	0.011	0.226	1.001	-0.003	0.144	1.008	0.002	0.098	1.008	-0.002	0.076	1.007	0.002	0.045	1.007
0.10	0.011	0.226	0.999	-0.003	0.144	1.014	0.003	0.098	1.015	-0.002	0.076	1.013	0.002	0.045	1.013
0.20	0.010	0.227	0.987	-0.003	0.143	1.021	0.003	0.097	1.025	-0.001	0.076	1.023	0.003	0.045	1.024
0.50	0.008	0.237	0.910	-0.003	0.144	1.015	0.005	0.097	1.040	0.000	0.075	1.041	0.005	0.044	1.045

Table 7: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.011	0.226	1.000	-0.004	0.145	1.000	0.002	0.099	1.000	-0.002	0.077	1.000	0.002	0.045	1.000
0.01	0.011	0.226	1.001	-0.004	0.144	1.002	0.002	0.099	1.002	-0.002	0.077	1.001	0.002	0.045	1.001
0.05	0.011	0.226	1.002	-0.003	0.144	1.007	0.003	0.098	1.007	-0.002	0.077	1.005	0.002	0.045	1.006
0.10	0.010	0.226	0.999	-0.003	0.144	1.012	0.003	0.098	1.013	-0.001	0.076	1.010	0.003	0.045	1.010
0.20	0.010	0.227	0.986	-0.002	0.143	1.016	0.005	0.098	1.019	0.000	0.076	1.013	0.005	0.045	1.013
0.50	0.005	0.238	0.901	-0.002	0.145	0.990	0.007	0.098	1.010	0.004	0.077	0.998	0.009	0.045	0.986

Table 8: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.2$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.011	0.226	1.000	-0.004	0.145	1.000	0.002	0.099	1.000	-0.002	0.077	1.000	0.002	0.045	1.000
0.01	0.011	0.226	1.001	-0.003	0.145	1.002	0.002	0.099	1.001	-0.002	0.077	1.001	0.002	0.045	1.001
0.05	0.010	0.226	1.001	-0.002	0.144	1.005	0.004	0.098	1.003	-0.001	0.077	1.000	0.004	0.045	1.000
0.10	0.010	0.226	0.995	-0.001	0.144	1.002	0.005	0.099	1.000	0.001	0.077	0.992	0.005	0.045	0.990
0.20	0.008	0.229	0.969	0.000	0.146	0.981	0.009	0.100	0.974	0.005	0.078	0.957	0.009	0.046	0.939
0.50	-0.005	0.248	0.827	0.000	0.157	0.844	0.016	0.108	0.823	0.015	0.086	0.765	0.022	0.052	0.642

Table 9: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.5$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.011	0.226	1.000	-0.004	0.145	1.000	0.002	0.099	1.000	-0.002	0.077	1.000	0.002	0.045	1.000
0.01	0.011	0.226	1.001	-0.003	0.145	1.001	0.003	0.099	1.001	-0.002	0.077	0.999	0.002	0.045	1.000
0.05	0.010	0.226	0.997	-0.001	0.145	0.995	0.006	0.099	0.991	0.001	0.077	0.984	0.005	0.046	0.983
0.10	0.009	0.229	0.976	0.001	0.147	0.967	0.009	0.101	0.954	0.005	0.079	0.939	0.009	0.046	0.922
0.20	0.005	0.238	0.905	0.004	0.155	0.867	0.016	0.107	0.827	0.013	0.085	0.789	0.019	0.051	0.698
0.50	-0.021	0.282	0.638	0.006	0.197	0.541	0.033	0.143	0.450	0.040	0.124	0.345	0.056	0.092	0.179

Table 10: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.014	0.257	1.000	-0.001	0.168	1.000	0.003	0.113	1.000	-0.004	0.088	1.000	0.002	0.051	1.000
0.01	0.014	0.256	1.010	-0.001	0.167	1.010	0.003	0.112	1.009	-0.004	0.088	1.009	0.002	0.051	1.008
0.05	0.014	0.251	1.047	-0.001	0.164	1.050	0.003	0.110	1.044	-0.004	0.087	1.042	0.002	0.050	1.039
0.10	0.014	0.247	1.082	-0.001	0.160	1.095	0.003	0.108	1.087	-0.004	0.085	1.083	0.002	0.049	1.079
0.20	0.014	0.242	1.129	-0.001	0.155	1.172	0.002	0.104	1.166	-0.004	0.082	1.163	0.002	0.048	1.160
0.50	0.015	0.239	1.156	-0.001	0.145	1.335	0.002	0.096	1.375	-0.004	0.075	1.390	0.002	0.043	1.407

Table 11: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.014	0.257	1.000	-0.001	0.168	1.000	0.003	0.113	1.000	-0.004	0.088	1.000	0.002	0.051	1.000
0.01	0.014	0.256	1.011	-0.000	0.167	1.010	0.003	0.112	1.009	-0.004	0.088	1.009	0.002	0.051	1.007
0.05	0.015	0.251	1.047	0.001	0.164	1.050	0.005	0.110	1.042	-0.002	0.087	1.042	0.004	0.050	1.035
0.10	0.016	0.247	1.081	0.003	0.160	1.094	0.006	0.108	1.081	-0.000	0.085	1.082	0.006	0.049	1.065
0.20	0.018	0.242	1.127	0.005	0.155	1.167	0.009	0.105	1.150	0.003	0.082	1.155	0.009	0.048	1.116
0.50	0.019	0.239	1.151	0.011	0.146	1.307	0.016	0.097	1.308	0.011	0.076	1.325	0.018	0.044	1.185

Table 12: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.014	0.257	1.000	-0.001	0.168	1.000	0.003	0.113	1.000	-0.004	0.088	1.000	0.002	0.051	1.000
0.01	0.014	0.256	1.011	-0.000	0.167	1.011	0.004	0.112	1.008	-0.003	0.088	1.009	0.003	0.051	1.006
0.05	0.016	0.251	1.046	0.003	0.164	1.049	0.006	0.111	1.039	-0.000	0.087	1.041	0.006	0.050	1.026
0.10	0.018	0.247	1.079	0.006	0.161	1.089	0.010	0.109	1.070	0.003	0.085	1.074	0.009	0.049	1.037
0.20	0.021	0.242	1.119	0.011	0.156	1.150	0.016	0.106	1.116	0.010	0.083	1.121	0.016	0.048	1.021
0.50	0.024	0.242	1.123	0.022	0.150	1.226	0.030	0.100	1.159	0.026	0.079	1.137	0.034	0.045	0.821

Table 13: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.2$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.014	0.257	1.000	-0.001	0.168	1.000	0.003	0.113	1.000	-0.004	0.088	1.000	0.002	0.051	1.000
0.01	0.015	0.255	1.011	0.001	0.167	1.010	0.005	0.112	1.007	-0.002	0.088	1.009	0.004	0.051	1.003
0.05	0.020	0.251	1.040	0.008	0.164	1.039	0.012	0.111	1.020	0.005	0.087	1.026	0.012	0.050	0.979
0.10	0.025	0.249	1.059	0.016	0.162	1.054	0.021	0.110	1.009	0.014	0.087	1.014	0.021	0.050	0.889
0.20	0.032	0.248	1.061	0.029	0.162	1.033	0.036	0.111	0.933	0.031	0.087	0.909	0.039	0.051	0.645
0.50	0.038	0.262	0.948	0.057	0.174	0.837	0.074	0.121	0.634	0.076	0.096	0.523	0.089	0.058	0.234

Table 14: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.5$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.014	0.257	1.000	-0.001	0.168	1.000	0.003	0.113	1.000	-0.004	0.088	1.000	0.002	0.051	1.000
0.01	0.017	0.255	1.010	0.003	0.167	1.009	0.007	0.112	1.003	-0.000	0.088	1.007	0.006	0.051	0.994
0.05	0.027	0.253	1.019	0.017	0.166	1.006	0.022	0.113	0.965	0.015	0.088	0.972	0.021	0.051	0.853
0.10	0.037	0.256	0.991	0.033	0.170	0.938	0.039	0.116	0.843	0.034	0.091	0.827	0.041	0.053	0.587
0.20	0.050	0.268	0.888	0.062	0.186	0.735	0.073	0.131	0.569	0.071	0.103	0.501	0.081	0.062	0.252
0.50	0.061	0.325	0.604	0.120	0.250	0.365	0.156	0.189	0.212	0.177	0.157	0.139	0.210	0.109	0.047

Table 15: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.015	0.284	1.000	-0.003	0.190	1.000	0.001	0.131	1.000	-0.005	0.099	1.000	0.001	0.059	1.000
0.01	0.015	0.281	1.019	-0.003	0.188	1.020	0.001	0.130	1.018	-0.005	0.098	1.017	0.001	0.059	1.016
0.05	0.015	0.272	1.087	-0.002	0.181	1.097	0.001	0.125	1.090	-0.005	0.095	1.084	0.001	0.057	1.081
0.10	0.015	0.263	1.158	-0.002	0.174	1.187	0.001	0.120	1.178	-0.005	0.092	1.168	0.001	0.055	1.164
0.20	0.014	0.252	1.267	-0.002	0.163	1.355	0.001	0.112	1.350	-0.005	0.086	1.337	0.001	0.051	1.337
0.50	0.013	0.238	1.422	-0.001	0.142	1.779	0.001	0.096	1.850	-0.004	0.073	1.863	0.001	0.043	1.908

Table 16: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.015	0.284	1.000	-0.003	0.190	1.000	0.001	0.131	1.000	-0.005	0.099	1.000	0.001	0.059	1.000
0.01	0.016	0.281	1.019	-0.002	0.188	1.020	0.002	0.130	1.018	-0.004	0.098	1.017	0.002	0.059	1.015
0.05	0.018	0.272	1.086	0.001	0.181	1.097	0.005	0.125	1.088	-0.001	0.095	1.084	0.005	0.057	1.073
0.10	0.019	0.264	1.154	0.005	0.174	1.187	0.008	0.120	1.172	0.002	0.092	1.164	0.009	0.055	1.136
0.20	0.022	0.252	1.258	0.010	0.163	1.348	0.014	0.113	1.325	0.009	0.086	1.312	0.015	0.051	1.231
0.50	0.026	0.239	1.398	0.021	0.144	1.715	0.027	0.097	1.690	0.023	0.074	1.646	0.029	0.043	1.295

Table 17: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.015	0.284	1.000	-0.003	0.190	1.000	0.001	0.131	1.000	-0.005	0.099	1.000	0.001	0.059	1.000
0.01	0.016	0.281	1.019	-0.001	0.188	1.020	0.003	0.129	1.018	-0.004	0.098	1.017	0.003	0.058	1.014
0.05	0.020	0.272	1.083	0.005	0.181	1.096	0.009	0.125	1.084	0.003	0.095	1.080	0.009	0.057	1.055
0.10	0.024	0.264	1.147	0.011	0.175	1.179	0.015	0.121	1.154	0.010	0.092	1.143	0.016	0.055	1.069
0.20	0.030	0.253	1.239	0.022	0.164	1.314	0.027	0.114	1.255	0.022	0.087	1.218	0.028	0.051	1.008
0.50	0.038	0.243	1.336	0.043	0.148	1.527	0.052	0.100	1.343	0.050	0.077	1.173	0.057	0.044	0.666

Table 18: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.2$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.015	0.284	1.000	-0.003	0.190	1.000	0.001	0.131	1.000	-0.005	0.099	1.000	0.001	0.059	1.000
0.01	0.018	0.281	1.018	0.001	0.188	1.021	0.005	0.129	1.017	-0.001	0.098	1.017	0.005	0.059	1.008
0.05	0.028	0.273	1.070	0.016	0.182	1.082	0.020	0.126	1.053	0.014	0.096	1.042	0.020	0.057	0.950
0.10	0.038	0.267	1.107	0.031	0.177	1.117	0.037	0.123	1.041	0.031	0.094	0.993	0.038	0.056	0.766
0.20	0.053	0.262	1.128	0.058	0.172	1.095	0.066	0.120	0.912	0.062	0.093	0.781	0.070	0.055	0.442
0.50	0.075	0.270	1.025	0.111	0.175	0.841	0.131	0.122	0.535	0.135	0.096	0.360	0.147	0.055	0.140

Table 19: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.5$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.015	0.284	1.000	-0.003	0.190	1.000	0.001	0.131	1.000	-0.005	0.099	1.000	0.001	0.059	1.000
0.01	0.021	0.281	1.015	0.005	0.188	1.019	0.009	0.130	1.013	0.003	0.099	1.013	0.009	0.059	0.991
0.05	0.042	0.277	1.030	0.034	0.185	1.023	0.039	0.128	0.955	0.033	0.098	0.914	0.039	0.058	0.706
0.10	0.062	0.278	0.992	0.066	0.187	0.920	0.073	0.130	0.763	0.069	0.102	0.654	0.076	0.060	0.375
0.20	0.092	0.292	0.862	0.119	0.202	0.658	0.134	0.144	0.441	0.135	0.114	0.314	0.146	0.068	0.135
0.50	0.134	0.353	0.566	0.228	0.261	0.301	0.274	0.193	0.152	0.299	0.155	0.087	0.329	0.096	0.030

Table 20: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.017	0.350	1.000	-0.001	0.228	1.000	0.002	0.157	1.000	-0.005	0.120	1.000	0.001	0.072	1.000
0.01	0.017	0.344	1.037	-0.001	0.224	1.037	0.002	0.154	1.035	-0.005	0.118	1.033	0.001	0.071	1.032
0.05	0.016	0.323	1.176	-0.001	0.210	1.185	0.002	0.145	1.176	-0.004	0.111	1.168	0.001	0.066	1.166
0.10	0.016	0.303	1.333	-0.001	0.195	1.368	0.002	0.135	1.356	-0.004	0.104	1.344	0.001	0.062	1.344
0.20	0.015	0.276	1.606	-0.002	0.173	1.732	0.002	0.119	1.731	-0.004	0.092	1.721	0.001	0.054	1.732
0.50	0.014	0.236	2.196	-0.002	0.135	2.835	0.002	0.091	2.981	-0.003	0.069	3.054	0.001	0.040	3.161

Table 21: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.017	0.350	1.000	-0.001	0.228	1.000	0.002	0.157	1.000	-0.005	0.120	1.000	0.001	0.072	1.000
0.01	0.018	0.344	1.037	0.001	0.224	1.037	0.004	0.154	1.035	-0.003	0.118	1.033	0.003	0.071	1.031
0.05	0.022	0.323	1.174	0.006	0.210	1.182	0.009	0.145	1.171	0.003	0.111	1.166	0.009	0.066	1.148
0.10	0.027	0.303	1.327	0.011	0.195	1.358	0.015	0.135	1.338	0.009	0.104	1.329	0.015	0.062	1.271
0.20	0.033	0.276	1.588	0.020	0.174	1.694	0.025	0.120	1.654	0.020	0.092	1.630	0.025	0.055	1.429
0.50	0.042	0.237	2.122	0.036	0.138	2.568	0.044	0.091	2.409	0.040	0.070	2.244	0.044	0.041	1.418

Table 22: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.017	0.350	1.000	-0.001	0.228	1.000	0.002	0.157	1.000	-0.005	0.120	1.000	0.001	0.072	1.000
0.01	0.019	0.344	1.037	0.002	0.224	1.037	0.005	0.154	1.034	-0.001	0.118	1.033	0.004	0.071	1.029
0.05	0.028	0.323	1.171	0.013	0.210	1.175	0.017	0.145	1.159	0.010	0.112	1.153	0.016	0.066	1.103
0.10	0.037	0.304	1.315	0.024	0.196	1.333	0.029	0.135	1.291	0.023	0.104	1.267	0.028	0.062	1.106
0.20	0.050	0.278	1.546	0.042	0.176	1.593	0.049	0.120	1.466	0.043	0.093	1.371	0.049	0.055	0.952
0.50	0.070	0.241	1.946	0.075	0.142	2.015	0.086	0.094	1.536	0.083	0.072	1.202	0.088	0.042	0.538

Table 23: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.2$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.017	0.350	1.000	-0.001	0.228	1.000	0.002	0.157	1.000	-0.005	0.120	1.000	0.001	0.072	1.000
0.01	0.023	0.344	1.036	0.007	0.224	1.034	0.010	0.154	1.031	0.003	0.118	1.031	0.009	0.071	1.016
0.05	0.046	0.324	1.150	0.034	0.212	1.134	0.039	0.146	1.085	0.032	0.112	1.057	0.038	0.067	0.873
0.10	0.069	0.307	1.242	0.062	0.200	1.183	0.070	0.138	1.036	0.064	0.107	0.935	0.069	0.063	0.584
0.20	0.101	0.288	1.321	0.107	0.186	1.128	0.119	0.127	0.814	0.115	0.099	0.628	0.121	0.058	0.284
0.50	0.155	0.273	1.249	0.191	0.170	0.799	0.214	0.110	0.427	0.215	0.085	0.270	0.224	0.049	0.098

Table 24: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.5$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.017	0.350	1.000	-0.001	0.228	1.000	0.002	0.157	1.000	-0.005	0.120	1.000	0.001	0.072	1.000
0.01	0.030	0.344	1.032	0.014	0.225	1.028	0.018	0.155	1.019	0.011	0.119	1.019	0.017	0.071	0.976
0.05	0.076	0.328	1.084	0.069	0.216	1.009	0.076	0.149	0.885	0.069	0.115	0.801	0.075	0.068	0.503
0.10	0.121	0.321	1.043	0.127	0.214	0.841	0.138	0.147	0.604	0.133	0.115	0.468	0.139	0.068	0.214
0.20	0.187	0.325	0.875	0.219	0.220	0.540	0.241	0.152	0.304	0.240	0.119	0.202	0.249	0.070	0.077
0.50	0.291	0.369	0.557	0.388	0.250	0.244	0.439	0.166	0.112	0.454	0.125	0.065	0.473	0.072	0.022

Table 25: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.014	0.401	1.000	0.001	0.259	1.000	0.002	0.176	1.000	-0.005	0.137	1.000	0.001	0.083	1.000
0.01	0.014	0.391	1.052	0.001	0.252	1.053	0.001	0.171	1.051	-0.005	0.134	1.049	0.001	0.081	1.048
0.05	0.014	0.359	1.250	0.001	0.230	1.265	0.001	0.157	1.261	-0.005	0.122	1.252	0.001	0.074	1.253
0.10	0.013	0.329	1.484	0.000	0.209	1.539	0.001	0.142	1.538	-0.004	0.111	1.525	0.001	0.067	1.531
0.20	0.012	0.289	1.923	0.000	0.178	2.117	0.001	0.120	2.147	-0.004	0.094	2.137	0.000	0.056	2.165
0.50	0.010	0.229	3.060	0.000	0.128	4.089	0.001	0.084	4.402	-0.003	0.064	4.502	0.000	0.038	4.692

Table 26: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.014	0.401	1.000	0.001	0.259	1.000	0.002	0.176	1.000	-0.005	0.137	1.000	0.001	0.083	1.000
0.01	0.016	0.391	1.052	0.003	0.252	1.052	0.004	0.171	1.050	-0.003	0.134	1.049	0.003	0.081	1.047
0.05	0.023	0.359	1.248	0.011	0.230	1.262	0.012	0.157	1.252	0.006	0.122	1.248	0.011	0.074	1.225
0.10	0.029	0.329	1.476	0.019	0.209	1.524	0.020	0.142	1.505	0.014	0.111	1.495	0.020	0.067	1.408
0.20	0.037	0.289	1.893	0.030	0.178	2.047	0.032	0.120	1.992	0.028	0.094	1.951	0.032	0.056	1.621
0.50	0.051	0.230	2.901	0.050	0.129	3.493	0.053	0.084	3.108	0.050	0.065	2.764	0.054	0.038	1.555

Table 27: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.014	0.401	1.000	0.001	0.259	1.000	0.002	0.176	1.000	-0.005	0.137	1.000	0.001	0.083	1.000
0.01	0.018	0.391	1.051	0.005	0.252	1.052	0.006	0.171	1.049	-0.001	0.134	1.049	0.005	0.081	1.044
0.05	0.032	0.359	1.242	0.021	0.230	1.252	0.023	0.157	1.232	0.016	0.123	1.226	0.022	0.074	1.152
0.10	0.045	0.330	1.457	0.037	0.209	1.483	0.039	0.142	1.419	0.033	0.112	1.384	0.039	0.067	1.142
0.20	0.063	0.291	1.824	0.060	0.180	1.866	0.064	0.121	1.647	0.059	0.095	1.496	0.065	0.057	0.930
0.50	0.091	0.235	2.551	0.100	0.132	2.440	0.106	0.086	1.660	0.104	0.067	1.233	0.108	0.039	0.518

Table 28: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.2$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.014	0.401	1.000	0.001	0.259	1.000	0.002	0.176	1.000	-0.005	0.137	1.000	0.001	0.083	1.000
0.01	0.025	0.391	1.050	0.012	0.252	1.049	0.013	0.172	1.044	0.006	0.134	1.045	0.012	0.081	1.025
0.05	0.059	0.360	1.212	0.052	0.232	1.189	0.054	0.158	1.109	0.048	0.124	1.067	0.054	0.075	0.816
0.10	0.092	0.334	1.346	0.092	0.213	1.246	0.096	0.145	1.019	0.091	0.114	0.885	0.096	0.068	0.492
0.20	0.138	0.302	1.468	0.151	0.188	1.152	0.159	0.128	0.745	0.155	0.100	0.550	0.161	0.060	0.232
0.50	0.210	0.265	1.410	0.250	0.152	0.782	0.265	0.099	0.387	0.266	0.075	0.245	0.273	0.044	0.090

Table 29: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.5$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.014	0.401	1.000	0.001	0.259	1.000	0.002	0.176	1.000	-0.005	0.137	1.000	0.001	0.083	1.000
0.01	0.035	0.391	1.045	0.024	0.253	1.040	0.025	0.172	1.025	0.018	0.134	1.025	0.024	0.081	0.963
0.05	0.104	0.365	1.117	0.104	0.236	1.008	0.108	0.161	0.820	0.101	0.127	0.715	0.107	0.076	0.399
0.10	0.170	0.350	1.066	0.184	0.226	0.790	0.192	0.155	0.506	0.187	0.122	0.376	0.194	0.073	0.160
0.20	0.263	0.340	0.872	0.304	0.217	0.479	0.320	0.150	0.247	0.320	0.117	0.162	0.328	0.070	0.061
0.50	0.404	0.359	0.553	0.505	0.212	0.223	0.537	0.140	0.100	0.549	0.102	0.060	0.561	0.061	0.022

Table 30: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.010	0.293	1.000	-0.002	0.192	1.000	0.003	0.135	1.000	-0.001	0.104	1.000	0.002	0.061	1.000
0.01	0.010	0.280	1.093	-0.002	0.186	1.061	0.003	0.132	1.048	-0.001	0.103	1.033	0.002	0.060	1.025
0.05	0.010	0.257	1.294	-0.002	0.173	1.233	0.003	0.123	1.197	-0.001	0.097	1.149	0.002	0.058	1.119
0.10	0.010	0.246	1.417	-0.003	0.164	1.371	0.003	0.116	1.339	-0.001	0.093	1.272	0.002	0.055	1.230
0.20	0.010	0.237	1.524	-0.003	0.154	1.543	0.003	0.108	1.547	-0.001	0.086	1.477	0.002	0.051	1.436
0.50	0.010	0.237	1.520	-0.004	0.145	1.757	0.003	0.097	1.915	-0.001	0.075	1.916	0.001	0.043	1.984

Table 36: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.010	0.293	1.000	-0.002	0.192	1.000	0.003	0.135	1.000	-0.001	0.104	1.000	0.002	0.061	1.000
0.01	0.011	0.280	1.093	-0.001	0.186	1.060	0.004	0.132	1.047	0.000	0.103	1.032	0.003	0.060	1.022
0.05	0.012	0.257	1.293	0.001	0.173	1.225	0.007	0.123	1.190	0.003	0.098	1.139	0.007	0.058	1.095
0.10	0.012	0.246	1.413	0.002	0.165	1.355	0.009	0.117	1.318	0.007	0.093	1.242	0.010	0.056	1.159
0.20	0.013	0.238	1.517	0.003	0.156	1.511	0.013	0.110	1.490	0.011	0.088	1.389	0.016	0.053	1.225
0.50	0.011	0.238	1.508	0.005	0.148	1.683	0.019	0.100	1.736	0.020	0.080	1.599	0.029	0.048	1.197

Table 37: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.010	0.293	1.000	-0.002	0.192	1.000	0.003	0.135	1.000	-0.001	0.104	1.000	0.002	0.061	1.000
0.01	0.011	0.280	1.093	-0.000	0.187	1.058	0.005	0.132	1.045	0.001	0.103	1.031	0.004	0.060	1.018
0.05	0.013	0.258	1.288	0.004	0.174	1.210	0.011	0.124	1.171	0.008	0.099	1.115	0.011	0.059	1.046
0.10	0.015	0.247	1.402	0.007	0.167	1.320	0.016	0.119	1.261	0.014	0.096	1.168	0.019	0.058	1.015
0.20	0.015	0.239	1.495	0.010	0.160	1.436	0.023	0.114	1.345	0.024	0.093	1.185	0.031	0.057	0.871
0.50	0.011	0.242	1.464	0.014	0.155	1.511	0.035	0.110	1.353	0.042	0.092	1.059	0.058	0.060	0.538

Table 38: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.2$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.010	0.293	1.000	-0.002	0.192	1.000	0.003	0.135	1.000	-0.001	0.104	1.000	0.002	0.061	1.000
0.01	0.013	0.280	1.090	0.002	0.187	1.050	0.008	0.132	1.037	0.004	0.103	1.022	0.007	0.061	0.999
0.05	0.019	0.261	1.256	0.013	0.180	1.130	0.022	0.129	1.053	0.021	0.104	0.976	0.025	0.063	0.812
0.10	0.022	0.253	1.330	0.021	0.179	1.136	0.036	0.132	0.968	0.038	0.109	0.811	0.046	0.070	0.527
0.20	0.023	0.250	1.357	0.031	0.182	1.078	0.055	0.142	0.783	0.066	0.124	0.548	0.083	0.089	0.251
0.50	0.013	0.266	1.208	0.041	0.199	0.889	0.085	0.168	0.511	0.117	0.160	0.278	0.165	0.126	0.087

Table 39: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.5$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.010	0.293	1.000	-0.002	0.192	1.000	0.003	0.135	1.000	-0.001	0.104	1.000	0.002	0.061	1.000
0.01	0.016	0.281	1.080	0.006	0.189	1.027	0.012	0.133	1.009	0.009	0.104	0.995	0.012	0.061	0.948
0.05	0.027	0.271	1.153	0.028	0.198	0.919	0.043	0.148	0.763	0.045	0.121	0.652	0.051	0.079	0.423
0.10	0.033	0.274	1.125	0.046	0.217	0.750	0.072	0.176	0.499	0.086	0.157	0.341	0.104	0.117	0.153
0.20	0.035	0.288	1.022	0.067	0.249	0.553	0.115	0.226	0.282	0.154	0.221	0.151	0.204	0.185	0.049
0.50	0.014	0.337	0.754	0.088	0.313	0.348	0.179	0.312	0.140	0.273	0.322	0.061	0.408	0.273	0.015

Table 40: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.024	0.523	1.000	0.011	0.346	1.000	0.007	0.236	1.000	-0.009	0.181	1.000	0.004	0.103	1.000
0.01	0.024	0.468	1.248	0.011	0.319	1.181	0.007	0.221	1.138	-0.008	0.171	1.119	0.004	0.098	1.106
0.05	0.022	0.372	1.974	0.008	0.259	1.786	0.005	0.184	1.646	-0.007	0.143	1.592	0.003	0.083	1.557
0.10	0.020	0.321	2.641	0.007	0.222	2.427	0.004	0.158	2.243	-0.006	0.122	2.196	0.003	0.070	2.182
0.20	0.018	0.276	3.582	0.005	0.184	3.525	0.003	0.128	3.393	-0.005	0.097	3.476	0.002	0.054	3.647
0.50	0.016	0.238	4.822	0.002	0.142	5.950	0.002	0.091	6.679	-0.004	0.064	7.859	0.001	0.033	9.744

Table 41: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.024	0.523	1.000	0.011	0.346	1.000	0.007	0.236	1.000	-0.009	0.181	1.000	0.004	0.103	1.000
0.01	0.027	0.468	1.247	0.015	0.319	1.178	0.011	0.221	1.135	-0.004	0.171	1.121	0.009	0.098	1.099
0.05	0.033	0.372	1.961	0.023	0.260	1.761	0.022	0.185	1.611	0.011	0.144	1.576	0.022	0.083	1.443
0.10	0.035	0.322	2.605	0.029	0.224	2.353	0.031	0.159	2.124	0.023	0.123	2.087	0.034	0.071	1.736
0.20	0.037	0.278	3.491	0.036	0.187	3.293	0.042	0.131	2.963	0.039	0.099	2.896	0.049	0.055	1.954
0.50	0.038	0.241	4.606	0.044	0.148	5.038	0.056	0.096	4.490	0.059	0.068	3.996	0.069	0.035	1.782

Table 42: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.024	0.523	1.000	0.011	0.346	1.000	0.007	0.236	1.000	-0.009	0.181	1.000	0.004	0.103	1.000
0.01	0.031	0.468	1.245	0.019	0.319	1.175	0.016	0.221	1.130	0.001	0.171	1.121	0.013	0.098	1.086
0.05	0.043	0.374	1.936	0.038	0.262	1.712	0.039	0.186	1.536	0.029	0.145	1.497	0.041	0.084	1.217
0.10	0.050	0.325	2.530	0.052	0.228	2.194	0.058	0.163	1.870	0.053	0.126	1.754	0.066	0.073	1.112
0.20	0.057	0.283	3.294	0.067	0.195	2.820	0.080	0.137	2.200	0.082	0.104	1.850	0.097	0.059	0.835
0.50	0.061	0.251	4.110	0.086	0.162	3.551	0.111	0.109	2.308	0.122	0.078	1.558	0.138	0.039	0.518

Table 43: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.2$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.024	0.523	1.000	0.011	0.346	1.000	0.007	0.236	1.000	-0.009	0.181	1.000	0.004	0.103	1.000
0.01	0.041	0.469	1.236	0.032	0.320	1.157	0.029	0.223	1.104	0.015	0.172	1.104	0.027	0.099	1.017
0.05	0.075	0.383	1.794	0.083	0.275	1.458	0.090	0.198	1.181	0.085	0.153	1.068	0.100	0.090	0.590
0.10	0.095	0.345	2.142	0.120	0.254	1.523	0.139	0.186	1.033	0.144	0.144	0.788	0.164	0.086	0.311
0.20	0.114	0.317	2.413	0.162	0.240	1.432	0.198	0.178	0.784	0.219	0.136	0.494	0.247	0.079	0.159
0.50	0.126	0.313	2.402	0.213	0.239	1.172	0.278	0.175	0.517	0.320	0.123	0.279	0.356	0.060	0.082

Table 44: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.5$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.024	0.523	1.000	0.011	0.346	1.000	0.007	0.236	1.000	-0.009	0.181	1.000	0.004	0.103	1.000
0.01	0.059	0.473	1.205	0.053	0.325	1.105	0.051	0.227	1.032	0.038	0.174	1.035	0.050	0.101	0.843
0.05	0.128	0.417	1.438	0.160	0.315	0.958	0.178	0.234	0.644	0.181	0.182	0.496	0.204	0.112	0.198
0.10	0.170	0.408	1.404	0.238	0.332	0.721	0.281	0.257	0.384	0.309	0.202	0.240	0.349	0.128	0.078
0.20	0.208	0.418	1.254	0.325	0.362	0.508	0.408	0.287	0.224	0.471	0.221	0.121	0.535	0.130	0.035
0.50	0.232	0.471	0.994	0.430	0.415	0.336	0.575	0.321	0.128	0.681	0.216	0.064	0.759	0.096	0.018

Table 45: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.032	0.676	1.000	0.003	0.479	1.000	0.000	0.332	1.000	-0.013	0.239	1.000	0.002	0.146	1.000
0.01	0.028	0.584	1.340	0.004	0.423	1.282	0.000	0.297	1.251	-0.012	0.216	1.227	0.002	0.132	1.212
0.05	0.022	0.436	2.402	0.005	0.313	2.348	0.000	0.220	2.282	-0.010	0.160	2.229	0.001	0.098	2.214
0.10	0.018	0.361	3.504	0.005	0.250	3.678	0.000	0.173	3.690	-0.008	0.124	3.724	0.001	0.075	3.816
0.20	0.015	0.293	5.321	0.004	0.189	6.407	0.000	0.126	6.908	-0.006	0.087	7.514	0.001	0.051	8.188
0.50	0.011	0.230	8.630	0.003	0.125	14.627	-0.000	0.076	19.073	-0.003	0.048	25.010	0.000	0.026	30.635

Table 46: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.032	0.676	1.000	0.003	0.479	1.000	0.000	0.332	1.000	-0.013	0.239	1.000	0.002	0.146	1.000
0.01	0.035	0.585	1.337	0.012	0.423	1.282	0.009	0.297	1.250	-0.003	0.216	1.229	0.010	0.132	1.206
0.05	0.041	0.437	2.379	0.032	0.313	2.324	0.030	0.220	2.230	0.022	0.161	2.178	0.033	0.098	1.979
0.10	0.045	0.362	3.438	0.044	0.250	3.556	0.044	0.174	3.428	0.039	0.125	3.344	0.049	0.075	2.640
0.20	0.049	0.295	5.125	0.056	0.191	5.821	0.059	0.128	5.562	0.057	0.089	5.156	0.066	0.051	3.059
0.50	0.052	0.234	7.978	0.069	0.129	10.815	0.075	0.079	9.329	0.077	0.049	6.896	0.082	0.027	2.826

Table 47: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.032	0.676	1.000	0.003	0.479	1.000	0.000	0.332	1.000	-0.013	0.239	1.000	0.002	0.146	1.000
0.01	0.041	0.585	1.333	0.021	0.423	1.280	0.018	0.297	1.245	0.006	0.216	1.225	0.019	0.132	1.187
0.05	0.060	0.439	2.335	0.059	0.314	2.252	0.060	0.222	2.090	0.053	0.162	1.968	0.066	0.098	1.511
0.10	0.071	0.366	3.299	0.083	0.253	3.240	0.088	0.177	2.832	0.086	0.127	2.430	0.098	0.076	1.382
0.20	0.082	0.301	4.704	0.107	0.196	4.610	0.117	0.133	3.523	0.120	0.092	2.516	0.131	0.052	1.068
0.50	0.093	0.246	6.639	0.134	0.139	6.169	0.150	0.086	3.695	0.157	0.053	2.099	0.165	0.027	0.760

Table 48: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.2$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.032	0.676	1.000	0.003	0.479	1.000	0.000	0.332	1.000	-0.013	0.239	1.000	0.002	0.146	1.000
0.01	0.060	0.587	1.316	0.045	0.424	1.264	0.043	0.298	1.215	0.032	0.217	1.187	0.046	0.133	1.076
0.05	0.116	0.452	2.107	0.140	0.324	1.842	0.149	0.232	1.451	0.148	0.171	1.123	0.164	0.103	0.567
0.10	0.150	0.390	2.631	0.200	0.274	1.996	0.220	0.195	1.273	0.228	0.142	0.797	0.246	0.083	0.315
0.20	0.183	0.341	3.060	0.262	0.232	1.881	0.294	0.161	0.982	0.311	0.110	0.528	0.330	0.060	0.189
0.50	0.213	0.317	3.139	0.331	0.198	1.548	0.376	0.124	0.702	0.400	0.069	0.348	0.415	0.033	0.122

Table 49: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.5$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.032	0.676	1.000	0.003	0.479	1.000	0.000	0.332	1.000	-0.013	0.239	1.000	0.002	0.146	1.000
0.01	0.092	0.594	1.271	0.087	0.428	1.204	0.087	0.302	1.117	0.077	0.221	1.048	0.091	0.134	0.807
0.05	0.211	0.494	1.588	0.276	0.363	1.104	0.301	0.266	0.683	0.310	0.198	0.423	0.333	0.119	0.170
0.10	0.281	0.465	1.553	0.399	0.344	0.828	0.447	0.254	0.417	0.475	0.184	0.221	0.506	0.106	0.079
0.20	0.348	0.458	1.384	0.524	0.336	0.593	0.599	0.238	0.265	0.645	0.155	0.130	0.681	0.082	0.045
0.50	0.406	0.494	1.120	0.662	0.339	0.415	0.766	0.210	0.175	0.821	0.099	0.084	0.847	0.045	0.029

Table 50: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.038	1.001	1.000	0.011	0.656	1.000	0.005	0.455	1.000	-0.011	0.336	1.000	0.001	0.205	1.000
0.01	0.035	0.809	1.532	0.008	0.536	1.496	0.004	0.376	1.464	-0.009	0.279	1.447	0.001	0.171	1.440
0.05	0.027	0.534	3.510	0.004	0.339	3.747	0.003	0.234	3.768	-0.006	0.172	3.828	0.001	0.104	3.912
0.10	0.022	0.409	5.989	0.002	0.244	7.224	0.002	0.164	7.664	-0.005	0.118	8.166	0.001	0.070	8.616
0.20	0.016	0.302	10.986	0.000	0.164	16.093	0.001	0.105	18.681	-0.003	0.073	21.374	0.000	0.042	23.418
0.50	0.011	0.203	24.349	-0.001	0.089	53.934	0.001	0.052	75.904	-0.001	0.034	97.153	0.000	0.019	110.977

Table 51: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.038	1.001	1.000	0.011	0.656	1.000	0.005	0.455	1.000	-0.011	0.336	1.000	0.001	0.205	1.000
0.01	0.048	0.808	1.530	0.023	0.537	1.492	0.020	0.376	1.460	0.007	0.280	1.445	0.017	0.171	1.425
0.05	0.062	0.534	3.470	0.048	0.340	3.658	0.050	0.234	3.601	0.042	0.172	3.597	0.050	0.104	3.177
0.10	0.069	0.409	5.828	0.061	0.245	6.738	0.065	0.165	6.608	0.060	0.118	6.434	0.066	0.070	4.533
0.20	0.074	0.303	10.330	0.072	0.165	13.218	0.078	0.106	12.011	0.075	0.073	10.251	0.079	0.042	5.167
0.50	0.078	0.205	20.787	0.084	0.092	27.742	0.089	0.053	19.239	0.088	0.034	12.558	0.091	0.019	4.882

Table 52: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.038	1.001	1.000	0.011	0.656	1.000	0.005	0.455	1.000	-0.011	0.336	1.000	0.001	0.205	1.000
0.01	0.061	0.808	1.527	0.038	0.537	1.485	0.036	0.376	1.449	0.023	0.280	1.434	0.034	0.171	1.386
0.05	0.098	0.535	3.387	0.091	0.341	3.445	0.097	0.235	3.195	0.090	0.173	2.966	0.099	0.104	2.042
0.10	0.116	0.412	5.484	0.119	0.248	5.680	0.128	0.166	4.715	0.125	0.119	3.796	0.132	0.070	1.880
0.20	0.132	0.307	8.982	0.145	0.169	8.711	0.155	0.107	5.854	0.154	0.074	3.886	0.159	0.043	1.552
0.50	0.146	0.214	14.901	0.169	0.097	11.354	0.178	0.054	5.976	0.178	0.035	3.423	0.181	0.020	1.264

Table 53: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.2$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.038	1.001	1.000	0.011	0.656	1.000	0.005	0.455	1.000	-0.011	0.336	1.000	0.001	0.205	1.000
0.01	0.101	0.810	1.507	0.084	0.539	1.447	0.085	0.377	1.384	0.072	0.281	1.342	0.083	0.171	1.162
0.05	0.204	0.546	2.950	0.223	0.351	2.481	0.239	0.241	1.795	0.235	0.179	1.296	0.246	0.106	0.582
0.10	0.257	0.431	3.978	0.297	0.263	2.734	0.318	0.174	1.573	0.320	0.126	0.960	0.330	0.073	0.368
0.20	0.304	0.340	4.824	0.361	0.189	2.586	0.385	0.116	1.277	0.389	0.080	0.716	0.397	0.045	0.262
0.50	0.348	0.273	5.129	0.423	0.124	2.215	0.445	0.062	1.026	0.449	0.038	0.558	0.453	0.021	0.204

Table 54: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.5$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.038	1.001	1.000	0.011	0.656	1.000	0.005	0.455	1.000	-0.011	0.336	1.000	0.001	0.205	1.000
0.01	0.166	0.815	1.449	0.161	0.545	1.332	0.166	0.382	1.195	0.153	0.285	1.080	0.165	0.173	0.736
0.05	0.383	0.586	2.051	0.445	0.384	1.244	0.478	0.263	0.695	0.481	0.195	0.420	0.496	0.115	0.162
0.10	0.493	0.499	2.040	0.594	0.311	0.956	0.639	0.202	0.461	0.649	0.144	0.256	0.665	0.082	0.093
0.20	0.590	0.442	1.846	0.725	0.247	0.733	0.775	0.144	0.333	0.788	0.095	0.180	0.801	0.051	0.065
0.50	0.679	0.426	1.564	0.848	0.192	0.569	0.892	0.084	0.257	0.903	0.047	0.138	0.910	0.024	0.051

Table 55: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.027	1.219	1.000	0.018	0.780	1.000	0.002	0.534	1.000	-0.014	0.406	1.000	-0.002	0.252	1.000
0.01	0.023	0.935	1.699	0.015	0.596	1.710	0.001	0.410	1.692	-0.011	0.313	1.677	-0.001	0.195	1.680
0.05	0.016	0.564	4.667	0.009	0.333	5.475	0.000	0.223	5.719	-0.006	0.168	5.837	-0.001	0.103	6.041
0.10	0.012	0.408	8.925	0.006	0.223	12.211	0.000	0.145	13.566	-0.004	0.107	14.323	-0.000	0.065	15.194
0.20	0.008	0.281	18.817	0.003	0.138	31.894	0.000	0.086	38.492	-0.002	0.062	42.234	-0.000	0.037	45.849
0.50	0.003	0.167	53.389	0.001	0.067	135.225	-0.000	0.039	186.525	-0.001	0.028	213.451	-0.000	0.016	236.565

Table 56: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.027	1.219	1.000	0.018	0.780	1.000	0.002	0.534	1.000	-0.014	0.406	1.000	-0.002	0.252	1.000
0.01	0.042	0.935	1.697	0.036	0.596	1.705	0.023	0.410	1.686	0.011	0.313	1.675	0.021	0.195	1.661
0.05	0.063	0.564	4.610	0.064	0.333	5.277	0.058	0.223	5.345	0.052	0.168	5.312	0.059	0.103	4.558
0.10	0.072	0.409	8.642	0.076	0.223	10.918	0.073	0.145	10.798	0.069	0.107	10.058	0.074	0.065	6.600
0.20	0.079	0.282	17.327	0.085	0.139	22.999	0.084	0.086	19.651	0.082	0.063	15.407	0.085	0.037	7.400
0.50	0.085	0.170	41.238	0.093	0.068	46.124	0.093	0.039	28.051	0.092	0.028	17.770	0.093	0.016	7.089

Table 57: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.027	1.219	1.000	0.018	0.780	1.000	0.002	0.534	1.000	-0.014	0.406	1.000	-0.002	0.252	1.000
0.01	0.061	0.935	1.693	0.058	0.596	1.694	0.046	0.411	1.668	0.034	0.314	1.655	0.044	0.195	1.598
0.05	0.110	0.566	4.477	0.120	0.334	4.829	0.116	0.224	4.476	0.111	0.169	4.042	0.118	0.103	2.607
0.10	0.132	0.411	7.991	0.146	0.224	8.467	0.146	0.146	6.703	0.143	0.108	5.121	0.148	0.065	2.435
0.20	0.150	0.285	14.283	0.167	0.140	12.821	0.168	0.087	7.961	0.167	0.063	5.167	0.170	0.037	2.099
0.50	0.166	0.177	25.234	0.184	0.069	15.725	0.186	0.040	7.904	0.185	0.028	4.683	0.187	0.017	1.811

Table 58: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.2$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.027	1.219	1.000	0.018	0.780	1.000	0.002	0.534	1.000	-0.014	0.406	1.000	-0.002	0.252	1.000
0.01	0.119	0.937	1.668	0.123	0.597	1.635	0.113	0.412	1.560	0.101	0.315	1.506	0.112	0.195	1.259
0.05	0.253	0.575	3.770	0.287	0.340	3.079	0.290	0.228	2.095	0.287	0.172	1.473	0.295	0.104	0.649
0.10	0.314	0.426	5.319	0.358	0.232	3.346	0.364	0.150	1.833	0.365	0.111	1.134	0.371	0.066	0.448
0.20	0.364	0.309	6.526	0.413	0.148	3.162	0.420	0.090	1.540	0.422	0.065	0.904	0.426	0.038	0.348
0.50	0.409	0.217	6.921	0.458	0.079	2.815	0.464	0.042	1.310	0.465	0.029	0.757	0.468	0.017	0.291

Table 59: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.5$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.027	1.219	1.000	0.018	0.780	1.000	0.002	0.534	1.000	-0.014	0.406	1.000	-0.002	0.252	1.000
0.01	0.214	0.943	1.590	0.232	0.602	1.462	0.225	0.416	1.270	0.214	0.318	1.119	0.225	0.197	0.712
0.05	0.490	0.608	2.436	0.567	0.359	1.352	0.581	0.243	0.719	0.582	0.182	0.443	0.594	0.110	0.175
0.10	0.615	0.478	2.449	0.712	0.256	1.062	0.731	0.165	0.507	0.736	0.120	0.296	0.746	0.071	0.114
0.20	0.718	0.383	2.243	0.824	0.174	0.857	0.843	0.102	0.395	0.848	0.072	0.227	0.855	0.042	0.087
0.50	0.809	0.327	1.954	0.916	0.107	0.716	0.930	0.049	0.329	0.933	0.033	0.189	0.937	0.019	0.073

Table 60: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.010	0.235	1.000	-0.002	0.148	1.000	0.001	0.104	1.000	0.002	0.074	1.000	-0.001	0.046	1.000
0.01	-0.010	0.234	1.002	-0.002	0.148	1.002	0.001	0.103	1.003	0.002	0.074	1.002	-0.001	0.046	1.002
0.05	-0.010	0.234	1.007	-0.002	0.147	1.009	0.001	0.103	1.012	0.002	0.074	1.012	-0.001	0.045	1.011
0.10	-0.010	0.233	1.011	-0.002	0.147	1.016	0.001	0.102	1.024	0.002	0.073	1.023	-0.001	0.045	1.022
0.20	-0.011	0.233	1.010	-0.002	0.146	1.028	0.001	0.101	1.046	0.002	0.072	1.046	-0.001	0.045	1.044
0.50	-0.013	0.239	0.962	-0.002	0.145	1.035	0.001	0.099	1.097	0.002	0.070	1.109	-0.001	0.043	1.108

Table 71: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.010	0.235	1.000	-0.002	0.148	1.000	0.001	0.104	1.000	0.002	0.074	1.000	-0.001	0.046	1.000
0.01	-0.010	0.234	1.002	-0.002	0.148	1.002	0.001	0.103	1.003	0.002	0.074	1.002	-0.000	0.046	1.002
0.05	-0.010	0.234	1.006	-0.002	0.147	1.009	0.002	0.103	1.012	0.002	0.073	1.012	0.000	0.045	1.011
0.10	-0.010	0.234	1.008	-0.001	0.147	1.017	0.002	0.102	1.024	0.003	0.073	1.023	0.001	0.045	1.022
0.20	-0.011	0.234	1.005	-0.001	0.146	1.028	0.003	0.101	1.044	0.004	0.072	1.043	0.002	0.045	1.041
0.50	-0.015	0.241	0.947	0.001	0.145	1.033	0.006	0.099	1.087	0.007	0.070	1.092	0.005	0.044	1.083

Table 72: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.010	0.235	1.000	-0.002	0.148	1.000	0.001	0.104	1.000	0.002	0.074	1.000	-0.001	0.046	1.000
0.01	-0.010	0.234	1.001	-0.002	0.148	1.002	0.002	0.103	1.003	0.002	0.074	1.002	-0.000	0.046	1.002
0.05	-0.010	0.234	1.005	-0.001	0.147	1.009	0.002	0.103	1.012	0.003	0.073	1.011	0.001	0.045	1.011
0.10	-0.010	0.234	1.006	-0.000	0.147	1.016	0.003	0.102	1.022	0.004	0.073	1.021	0.002	0.045	1.019
0.20	-0.011	0.235	0.998	0.001	0.146	1.025	0.005	0.102	1.038	0.006	0.072	1.035	0.004	0.045	1.029
0.50	-0.017	0.244	0.924	0.004	0.147	1.015	0.010	0.100	1.054	0.011	0.071	1.049	0.010	0.044	1.012

Table 73: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.2$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.010	0.235	1.000	-0.002	0.148	1.000	0.001	0.104	1.000	0.002	0.074	1.000	-0.001	0.046	1.000
0.01	-0.010	0.235	1.001	-0.002	0.148	1.002	0.002	0.103	1.002	0.002	0.074	1.002	0.000	0.046	1.002
0.05	-0.010	0.235	1.000	0.000	0.147	1.008	0.004	0.103	1.009	0.005	0.074	1.007	0.002	0.045	1.006
0.10	-0.010	0.235	0.994	0.002	0.147	1.009	0.007	0.103	1.011	0.007	0.073	1.006	0.005	0.045	0.997
0.20	-0.012	0.239	0.966	0.006	0.148	0.997	0.012	0.103	0.996	0.012	0.074	0.983	0.010	0.046	0.947
0.50	-0.024	0.259	0.818	0.014	0.157	0.880	0.024	0.109	0.860	0.026	0.078	0.806	0.026	0.050	0.659

Table 74: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.5$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.010	0.235	1.000	-0.002	0.148	1.000	0.001	0.104	1.000	0.002	0.074	1.000	-0.001	0.046	1.000
0.01	-0.010	0.235	0.999	-0.001	0.148	1.002	0.002	0.103	1.002	0.003	0.074	1.002	0.001	0.046	1.002
0.05	-0.009	0.236	0.989	0.002	0.148	1.001	0.007	0.103	0.999	0.007	0.074	0.995	0.005	0.046	0.987
0.10	-0.010	0.239	0.964	0.007	0.149	0.980	0.012	0.104	0.972	0.013	0.074	0.959	0.011	0.046	0.924
0.20	-0.013	0.249	0.886	0.015	0.156	0.893	0.022	0.109	0.862	0.023	0.078	0.821	0.022	0.049	0.714
0.50	-0.035	0.297	0.616	0.031	0.194	0.566	0.048	0.141	0.483	0.054	0.106	0.386	0.062	0.075	0.222

Table 75: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.005	0.240	1.000	-0.003	0.161	1.000	0.004	0.112	1.000	-0.000	0.079	1.000	-0.001	0.050	1.000
0.01	0.005	0.239	1.005	-0.003	0.161	1.005	0.004	0.112	1.005	-0.000	0.078	1.004	-0.001	0.050	1.005
0.05	0.005	0.237	1.023	-0.003	0.159	1.024	0.003	0.110	1.025	-0.000	0.078	1.023	-0.001	0.049	1.023
0.10	0.004	0.235	1.040	-0.003	0.157	1.047	0.003	0.109	1.048	-0.000	0.077	1.045	-0.001	0.049	1.047
0.20	0.004	0.233	1.063	-0.003	0.155	1.086	0.003	0.107	1.093	-0.000	0.075	1.088	-0.001	0.048	1.093
0.50	0.003	0.233	1.065	-0.003	0.149	1.169	0.003	0.102	1.211	-0.000	0.071	1.214	-0.001	0.045	1.234

Table 76: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.005	0.240	1.000	-0.003	0.161	1.000	0.004	0.112	1.000	-0.000	0.079	1.000	-0.001	0.050	1.000
0.01	0.005	0.239	1.005	-0.003	0.161	1.005	0.004	0.112	1.005	0.000	0.078	1.004	-0.001	0.050	1.005
0.05	0.005	0.237	1.021	-0.002	0.159	1.024	0.005	0.110	1.023	0.001	0.078	1.022	0.000	0.049	1.023
0.10	0.006	0.236	1.037	-0.002	0.157	1.046	0.006	0.109	1.046	0.002	0.077	1.043	0.001	0.049	1.044
0.20	0.006	0.233	1.058	0.000	0.155	1.084	0.007	0.107	1.086	0.004	0.075	1.082	0.003	0.048	1.083
0.50	0.005	0.234	1.050	0.004	0.150	1.157	0.012	0.102	1.186	0.009	0.072	1.180	0.009	0.045	1.164

Table 77: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.005	0.240	1.000	-0.003	0.161	1.000	0.004	0.112	1.000	-0.000	0.079	1.000	-0.001	0.050	1.000
0.01	0.005	0.239	1.004	-0.003	0.161	1.005	0.004	0.112	1.005	0.000	0.078	1.004	-0.000	0.050	1.005
0.05	0.006	0.238	1.019	-0.001	0.159	1.024	0.006	0.111	1.022	0.002	0.078	1.020	0.001	0.049	1.021
0.10	0.007	0.236	1.033	0.000	0.158	1.044	0.008	0.109	1.041	0.004	0.077	1.038	0.004	0.049	1.037
0.20	0.008	0.234	1.048	0.004	0.155	1.077	0.011	0.107	1.073	0.008	0.076	1.065	0.008	0.048	1.051
0.50	0.008	0.237	1.021	0.011	0.152	1.122	0.021	0.103	1.124	0.018	0.073	1.090	0.019	0.046	0.988

Table 78: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.2$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.005	0.240	1.000	-0.003	0.161	1.000	0.004	0.112	1.000	-0.000	0.079	1.000	-0.001	0.050	1.000
0.01	0.006	0.240	1.003	-0.002	0.161	1.005	0.005	0.112	1.004	0.001	0.078	1.004	0.000	0.050	1.004
0.05	0.009	0.238	1.012	0.001	0.159	1.021	0.009	0.111	1.014	0.005	0.078	1.012	0.005	0.049	1.007
0.10	0.011	0.238	1.015	0.006	0.158	1.032	0.014	0.110	1.017	0.010	0.078	1.008	0.010	0.049	0.981
0.20	0.015	0.239	1.001	0.014	0.158	1.030	0.023	0.110	0.994	0.020	0.078	0.960	0.021	0.049	0.860
0.50	0.017	0.256	0.875	0.032	0.165	0.924	0.048	0.114	0.817	0.047	0.082	0.693	0.051	0.054	0.449

Table 79: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.5$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.005	0.240	1.000	-0.003	0.161	1.000	0.004	0.112	1.000	-0.000	0.079	1.000	-0.001	0.050	1.000
0.01	0.007	0.240	1.001	-0.001	0.161	1.005	0.006	0.112	1.002	0.002	0.078	1.002	0.001	0.050	1.003
0.05	0.013	0.240	0.994	0.006	0.160	1.009	0.014	0.111	0.992	0.011	0.078	0.985	0.010	0.050	0.959
0.10	0.019	0.243	0.966	0.015	0.161	0.987	0.025	0.113	0.944	0.021	0.079	0.914	0.022	0.051	0.818
0.20	0.027	0.255	0.878	0.032	0.168	0.887	0.044	0.118	0.783	0.042	0.084	0.697	0.044	0.055	0.497
0.50	0.030	0.307	0.604	0.067	0.206	0.552	0.097	0.153	0.380	0.101	0.117	0.259	0.116	0.086	0.118

Table 80: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.004	0.269	1.000	-0.004	0.178	1.000	-0.004	0.124	1.000	-0.002	0.084	1.000	0.002	0.054	1.000
0.01	0.004	0.267	1.011	-0.004	0.177	1.010	-0.004	0.123	1.010	-0.002	0.084	1.010	0.002	0.054	1.009
0.05	0.004	0.262	1.051	-0.004	0.174	1.047	-0.003	0.121	1.048	-0.002	0.082	1.048	0.002	0.053	1.047
0.10	0.004	0.257	1.095	-0.004	0.170	1.091	-0.003	0.118	1.095	-0.002	0.080	1.096	0.002	0.052	1.096
0.20	0.004	0.249	1.166	-0.004	0.164	1.172	-0.003	0.114	1.188	-0.002	0.077	1.192	0.002	0.049	1.194
0.50	0.004	0.238	1.276	-0.003	0.152	1.379	-0.002	0.103	1.451	-0.002	0.069	1.489	0.001	0.044	1.506

Table 81: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.004	0.269	1.000	-0.004	0.178	1.000	-0.004	0.124	1.000	-0.002	0.084	1.000	0.002	0.054	1.000
0.01	0.004	0.267	1.011	-0.004	0.177	1.010	-0.003	0.123	1.010	-0.002	0.084	1.010	0.002	0.054	1.009
0.05	0.006	0.262	1.051	-0.002	0.174	1.048	-0.001	0.121	1.050	-0.000	0.082	1.049	0.004	0.053	1.042
0.10	0.007	0.257	1.094	-0.000	0.170	1.092	0.001	0.118	1.098	0.002	0.080	1.097	0.006	0.052	1.080
0.20	0.009	0.249	1.163	0.003	0.164	1.173	0.005	0.114	1.187	0.006	0.077	1.186	0.010	0.050	1.144
0.50	0.013	0.238	1.267	0.011	0.152	1.365	0.014	0.103	1.419	0.016	0.069	1.403	0.020	0.044	1.235

Table 82: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.004	0.269	1.000	-0.004	0.178	1.000	-0.004	0.124	1.000	-0.002	0.084	1.000	0.002	0.054	1.000
0.01	0.005	0.267	1.011	-0.003	0.177	1.010	-0.003	0.123	1.011	-0.001	0.084	1.010	0.003	0.054	1.008
0.05	0.007	0.262	1.050	-0.000	0.174	1.048	0.001	0.121	1.050	0.002	0.082	1.049	0.006	0.053	1.033
0.10	0.010	0.257	1.092	0.004	0.170	1.091	0.005	0.118	1.095	0.006	0.080	1.090	0.010	0.052	1.049
0.20	0.015	0.250	1.155	0.010	0.165	1.164	0.013	0.114	1.169	0.014	0.077	1.148	0.018	0.050	1.037
0.50	0.023	0.241	1.233	0.026	0.154	1.304	0.031	0.105	1.288	0.033	0.071	1.163	0.038	0.045	0.825

Table 83: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.2$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.004	0.269	1.000	-0.004	0.178	1.000	-0.004	0.124	1.000	-0.002	0.084	1.000	0.002	0.054	1.000
0.01	0.006	0.267	1.011	-0.002	0.177	1.011	-0.001	0.123	1.011	-0.000	0.084	1.011	0.004	0.054	1.004
0.05	0.013	0.263	1.045	0.006	0.174	1.045	0.008	0.121	1.045	0.009	0.082	1.036	0.013	0.053	0.982
0.10	0.020	0.259	1.073	0.015	0.171	1.073	0.018	0.119	1.060	0.019	0.081	1.026	0.024	0.052	0.888
0.20	0.031	0.255	1.097	0.031	0.168	1.087	0.037	0.117	1.023	0.038	0.079	0.911	0.044	0.052	0.638
0.50	0.050	0.260	1.027	0.069	0.168	0.961	0.082	0.118	0.742	0.088	0.080	0.503	0.097	0.053	0.241

Table 84: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.5$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.004	0.269	1.000	-0.004	0.178	1.000	-0.004	0.124	1.000	-0.002	0.084	1.000	0.002	0.054	1.000
0.01	0.008	0.267	1.010	-0.000	0.177	1.011	0.001	0.123	1.012	0.002	0.084	1.011	0.006	0.054	0.995
0.05	0.021	0.264	1.026	0.016	0.175	1.028	0.019	0.122	1.012	0.020	0.083	0.980	0.024	0.054	0.847
0.10	0.036	0.265	1.011	0.034	0.175	1.000	0.039	0.122	0.929	0.041	0.083	0.829	0.046	0.054	0.579
0.20	0.059	0.273	0.927	0.067	0.180	0.857	0.078	0.129	0.675	0.080	0.088	0.501	0.088	0.058	0.261
0.50	0.091	0.322	0.644	0.140	0.218	0.471	0.171	0.167	0.268	0.186	0.118	0.146	0.208	0.085	0.058

Table 85: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.008	0.277	1.000	-0.000	0.192	1.000	-0.001	0.134	1.000	-0.001	0.092	1.000	0.000	0.057	1.000
0.01	-0.008	0.275	1.015	-0.000	0.191	1.015	-0.001	0.133	1.015	-0.001	0.092	1.014	0.000	0.056	1.014
0.05	-0.008	0.267	1.072	-0.000	0.185	1.075	-0.001	0.130	1.073	-0.001	0.089	1.071	0.000	0.055	1.072
0.10	-0.007	0.260	1.135	-0.000	0.180	1.147	-0.001	0.125	1.146	-0.001	0.086	1.144	0.000	0.053	1.146
0.20	-0.007	0.248	1.245	-0.000	0.170	1.284	-0.001	0.118	1.294	-0.001	0.081	1.292	0.000	0.050	1.299
0.50	-0.007	0.228	1.473	-0.000	0.150	1.653	-0.001	0.102	1.744	-0.000	0.070	1.765	0.000	0.042	1.806

Table 86: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.008	0.277	1.000	-0.000	0.192	1.000	-0.001	0.134	1.000	-0.001	0.092	1.000	0.000	0.057	1.000
0.01	-0.007	0.275	1.015	0.000	0.191	1.015	-0.000	0.133	1.015	-0.000	0.092	1.014	0.001	0.056	1.014
0.05	-0.005	0.267	1.072	0.003	0.185	1.075	0.002	0.130	1.072	0.003	0.089	1.071	0.004	0.055	1.066
0.10	-0.003	0.260	1.136	0.006	0.180	1.146	0.005	0.126	1.143	0.006	0.086	1.140	0.007	0.053	1.124
0.20	0.001	0.248	1.243	0.010	0.170	1.277	0.011	0.118	1.279	0.011	0.081	1.267	0.012	0.050	1.217
0.50	0.008	0.230	1.454	0.021	0.150	1.605	0.023	0.102	1.641	0.024	0.070	1.562	0.025	0.043	1.305

Table 87: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.008	0.277	1.000	-0.000	0.192	1.000	-0.001	0.134	1.000	-0.001	0.092	1.000	0.000	0.057	1.000
0.01	-0.007	0.275	1.016	0.001	0.191	1.015	0.000	0.133	1.014	0.001	0.092	1.015	0.002	0.056	1.013
0.05	-0.003	0.267	1.072	0.006	0.185	1.074	0.006	0.130	1.069	0.006	0.089	1.068	0.007	0.055	1.052
0.10	0.002	0.260	1.134	0.011	0.180	1.140	0.011	0.126	1.132	0.012	0.086	1.122	0.013	0.053	1.072
0.20	0.010	0.249	1.233	0.021	0.170	1.254	0.022	0.119	1.234	0.023	0.082	1.188	0.024	0.050	1.032
0.50	0.023	0.233	1.396	0.042	0.153	1.473	0.047	0.104	1.384	0.049	0.071	1.146	0.051	0.044	0.717

Table 88: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.2$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.008	0.277	1.000	-0.000	0.192	1.000	-0.001	0.134	1.000	-0.001	0.092	1.000	0.000	0.057	1.000
0.01	-0.005	0.275	1.016	0.003	0.191	1.015	0.002	0.133	1.014	0.003	0.092	1.014	0.004	0.057	1.009
0.05	0.005	0.268	1.068	0.015	0.186	1.064	0.015	0.130	1.050	0.016	0.089	1.037	0.017	0.055	0.968
0.10	0.016	0.262	1.113	0.029	0.181	1.100	0.030	0.127	1.059	0.031	0.087	1.000	0.032	0.054	0.813
0.20	0.034	0.255	1.156	0.053	0.175	1.107	0.057	0.123	0.987	0.059	0.084	0.812	0.061	0.053	0.501
0.50	0.067	0.256	1.093	0.106	0.170	0.927	0.119	0.118	0.646	0.124	0.081	0.387	0.129	0.051	0.167

Table 89: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.5$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.008	0.277	1.000	-0.000	0.192	1.000	-0.001	0.134	1.000	-0.001	0.092	1.000	0.000	0.057	1.000
0.01	-0.002	0.275	1.016	0.006	0.191	1.014	0.006	0.134	1.011	0.006	0.092	1.011	0.007	0.057	0.995
0.05	0.018	0.270	1.048	0.030	0.187	1.027	0.032	0.132	0.987	0.032	0.090	0.934	0.034	0.056	0.758
0.10	0.040	0.269	1.038	0.058	0.186	0.970	0.062	0.131	0.855	0.063	0.090	0.708	0.065	0.056	0.436
0.20	0.076	0.276	0.937	0.107	0.192	0.768	0.116	0.137	0.560	0.120	0.094	0.367	0.124	0.060	0.171
0.50	0.133	0.324	0.625	0.211	0.226	0.387	0.243	0.166	0.208	0.259	0.120	0.105	0.274	0.081	0.040

Table 90: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.004	0.368	1.000	0.010	0.364	1.000	0.027	0.582	1.000	0.006	0.411	1.000	0.005	0.162	1.000
0.01	0.000	0.239	2.369	-0.001	0.171	4.502	0.006	0.123	22.44	-0.003	0.089	21.37	0.001	0.068	5.596
0.05	-0.000	0.224	2.705	-0.002	0.155	5.524	0.005	0.110	28.21	-0.003	0.078	27.43	0.001	0.054	8.958
0.10	-0.001	0.222	2.766	-0.001	0.150	5.858	0.005	0.106	30.03	-0.002	0.075	29.82	0.001	0.050	10.34
0.20	-0.001	0.222	2.766	-0.001	0.147	6.114	0.004	0.104	31.59	-0.002	0.073	31.97	0.000	0.047	11.66
0.50	-0.002	0.230	2.561	-0.000	0.145	6.257	0.005	0.101	33.00	-0.002	0.070	34.31	0.000	0.044	13.37

Table 96: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.004	0.368	1.000	0.010	0.364	1.000	0.027	0.582	1.000	0.006	0.411	1.000	0.005	0.162	1.000
0.01	0.001	0.240	2.363	-0.001	0.172	4.473	0.007	0.124	22.03	-0.003	0.089	21.45	0.003	0.070	5.368
0.05	-0.000	0.224	2.698	-0.000	0.155	5.515	0.006	0.110	27.78	-0.001	0.079	27.36	0.005	0.056	8.200
0.10	-0.001	0.222	2.757	0.000	0.150	5.854	0.006	0.107	29.60	0.000	0.076	29.46	0.006	0.053	9.109
0.20	-0.002	0.222	2.753	0.001	0.147	6.104	0.007	0.104	31.14	0.002	0.074	31.16	0.007	0.051	9.752
0.50	-0.006	0.231	2.534	0.001	0.146	6.211	0.008	0.102	32.44	0.004	0.072	32.45	0.010	0.050	10.15

Table 97: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.004	0.368	1.000	0.010	0.364	1.000	0.027	0.582	1.000	0.006	0.411	1.000	0.005	0.162	1.000
0.01	0.001	0.240	2.357	0.000	0.173	4.436	0.008	0.125	21.53	-0.002	0.089	21.28	0.005	0.072	4.974
0.05	-0.000	0.225	2.689	0.001	0.155	5.478	0.008	0.112	27.04	0.001	0.080	26.41	0.008	0.062	6.769
0.10	-0.001	0.222	2.744	0.001	0.151	5.802	0.008	0.109	28.68	0.003	0.078	27.72	0.011	0.061	6.942
0.20	-0.003	0.223	2.730	0.002	0.148	6.018	0.009	0.106	29.88	0.006	0.077	28.28	0.014	0.061	6.716
0.50	-0.010	0.234	2.478	0.002	0.148	6.009	0.011	0.105	30.24	0.009	0.078	27.52	0.021	0.063	5.923

Table 98: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.2$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.004	0.368	1.000	0.010	0.364	1.000	0.027	0.582	1.000	0.006	0.411	1.000	0.005	0.162	1.000
0.01	0.001	0.241	2.330	0.002	0.176	4.286	0.010	0.131	19.63	0.001	0.093	19.56	0.010	0.087	3.456
0.05	0.000	0.227	2.640	0.004	0.160	5.201	0.012	0.120	23.50	0.007	0.090	20.80	0.019	0.090	3.125
0.10	-0.001	0.225	2.674	0.006	0.156	5.403	0.014	0.118	23.95	0.011	0.092	19.51	0.026	0.097	2.591
0.20	-0.005	0.228	2.612	0.007	0.156	5.413	0.017	0.120	23.25	0.016	0.098	17.31	0.036	0.108	2.015
0.50	-0.022	0.248	2.186	0.006	0.165	4.842	0.022	0.129	19.87	0.025	0.111	13.15	0.057	0.128	1.345

Table 99: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.5$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.004	0.368	1.000	0.010	0.364	1.000	0.027	0.582	1.000	0.006	0.411	1.000	0.005	0.162	1.000
0.01	0.002	0.245	2.264	0.004	0.184	3.918	0.013	0.146	15.81	0.005	0.106	14.91	0.019	0.123	1.692
0.05	0.001	0.233	2.505	0.009	0.174	4.385	0.019	0.143	16.40	0.016	0.119	11.66	0.040	0.156	1.011
0.10	-0.001	0.234	2.480	0.012	0.175	4.304	0.024	0.148	15.04	0.024	0.134	9.123	0.057	0.182	0.721
0.20	-0.008	0.243	2.295	0.015	0.183	3.932	0.031	0.162	12.52	0.035	0.155	6.704	0.082	0.214	0.498
0.50	-0.041	0.288	1.599	0.015	0.217	2.794	0.041	0.198	8.282	0.058	0.197	4.004	0.134	0.267	0.294

Table 100: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.078	2.622	1.000	0.009	0.735	1.000	-0.096	1.864	1.000	0.024	1.368	1.000	-0.689	16.848	1.000
0.01	-0.019	0.308	72.40	0.008	0.254	8.362	0.001	0.192	94.37	-0.000	0.151	82.27	0.000	0.117	$2.08 \cdot 10^4$
0.05	-0.014	0.262	99.63	0.004	0.188	15.27	0.002	0.141	174.1	0.001	0.108	160.6	-0.000	0.077	$4.8 \cdot 10^4$
0.10	-0.013	0.249	110.4	0.002	0.169	18.94	0.001	0.125	221.1	0.001	0.094	210.5	-0.000	0.064	$6.86 \cdot 10^4$
0.20	-0.013	0.240	118.9	0.000	0.155	22.55	0.001	0.112	275.4	0.001	0.082	275.1	-0.000	0.054	$9.83 \cdot 10^4$
0.50	-0.014	0.239	120.3	-0.001	0.144	26.08	0.001	0.099	355.1	0.001	0.069	393.9	-0.000	0.042	$1.61 \cdot 10^5$

Table 101: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.078	2.622	1.000	0.009	0.735	1.000	-0.096	1.864	1.000	0.024	1.368	1.000	-0.689	16.848	1.000
0.01	-0.018	0.307	72.97	0.011	0.255	8.295	0.005	0.192	94.24	0.005	0.151	81.67	0.009	0.119	$1.99 \cdot 10^4$
0.05	-0.012	0.262	100.0	0.010	0.190	14.88	0.010	0.143	170.0	0.011	0.110	153.4	0.017	0.082	$4.1 \cdot 10^4$
0.10	-0.010	0.249	110.4	0.010	0.172	18.27	0.012	0.128	211.9	0.015	0.097	193.1	0.022	0.071	$5.17 \cdot 10^4$
0.20	-0.009	0.241	118.2	0.011	0.158	21.54	0.015	0.115	256.6	0.020	0.087	235.8	0.029	0.062	$6.02 \cdot 10^4$
0.50	-0.012	0.241	117.8	0.013	0.148	24.61	0.021	0.104	311.6	0.028	0.076	289.0	0.040	0.054	$6.36 \cdot 10^4$

Table 102: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.078	2.622	1.000	0.009	0.735	1.000	-0.096	1.864	1.000	0.024	1.368	1.000	-0.689	16.848	1.000
0.01	-0.017	0.306	73.44	0.014	0.256	8.193	0.009	0.193	93.09	0.010	0.153	79.25	0.017	0.124	$1.8 \cdot 10^4$
0.05	-0.010	0.262	100.0	0.016	0.194	14.22	0.017	0.147	159.7	0.021	0.116	135.0	0.034	0.094	$2.88 \cdot 10^4$
0.10	-0.007	0.250	109.7	0.018	0.177	17.08	0.023	0.133	190.2	0.029	0.106	155.2	0.044	0.087	$3 \cdot 10^4$
0.20	-0.006	0.243	116.3	0.021	0.165	19.55	0.029	0.124	215.4	0.038	0.099	166.6	0.057	0.083	$2.81 \cdot 10^4$
0.50	-0.011	0.247	112.9	0.026	0.157	21.30	0.040	0.116	229.9	0.054	0.093	162.4	0.079	0.079	$2.28 \cdot 10^4$

Table 103: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.2$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.078	2.622	1.000	0.009	0.735	1.000	-0.096	1.864	1.000	0.024	1.368	1.000	-0.689	16.848	1.000
0.01	-0.013	0.304	74.26	0.023	0.264	7.704	0.020	0.202	84.94	0.025	0.168	65.04	0.042	0.154	$1.11 \cdot 10^4$
0.05	-0.003	0.266	97.57	0.035	0.215	11.43	0.040	0.170	113.8	0.051	0.150	74.25	0.083	0.153	$9.42 \cdot 10^3$
0.10	0.001	0.257	103.8	0.043	0.205	12.31	0.054	0.167	113.1	0.070	0.153	66.50	0.111	0.160	$7.55 \cdot 10^3$
0.20	0.002	0.256	105.0	0.052	0.202	12.43	0.071	0.169	103.4	0.094	0.159	54.86	0.147	0.168	$5.72 \cdot 10^3$
0.50	-0.008	0.274	91.26	0.065	0.209	11.26	0.098	0.182	81.67	0.136	0.172	38.68	0.210	0.175	$3.81 \cdot 10^3$

Table 104: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.5$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.078	2.622	1.000	0.009	0.735	1.000	-0.096	1.864	1.000	0.024	1.368	1.000	-0.689	16.848	1.000
0.01	-0.008	0.305	73.74	0.037	0.285	6.521	0.037	0.229	64.86	0.048	0.211	40.00	0.083	0.230	$4.75 \cdot 10^3$
0.05	0.007	0.279	88.06	0.066	0.269	7.028	0.078	0.235	56.88	0.102	0.236	28.23	0.172	0.281	$2.62 \cdot 10^3$
0.10	0.013	0.281	87.24	0.083	0.279	6.386	0.106	0.254	46.03	0.142	0.263	20.99	0.236	0.310	$1.87 \cdot 10^3$
0.20	0.015	0.293	79.80	0.104	0.296	5.485	0.143	0.281	34.99	0.197	0.294	14.92	0.323	0.336	$1.31 \cdot 10^3$
0.50	-0.005	0.346	57.45	0.131	0.337	4.135	0.203	0.332	23.06	0.296	0.341	9.176	0.471	0.350	825.7

Table 105: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.099	6.404	1.000	-0.272	4.787	1.000	0.194	6.527	1.000	-0.009	1.426	1.000	-0.173	6.841	1.000
0.01	0.003	0.390	270.2	0.001	0.315	231.0	0.014	0.250	681.5	-0.003	0.205	48.21	0.003	0.155	$1.95 \cdot 10^3$
0.05	0.006	0.294	473.1	0.001	0.224	460.0	0.010	0.170	1470.2	-0.002	0.132	117.5	0.001	0.094	$5.24 \cdot 10^3$
0.10	0.006	0.266	577.7	-0.000	0.195	605.6	0.008	0.144	2048.9	-0.002	0.108	173.6	0.001	0.075	$8.42 \cdot 10^3$
0.20	0.005	0.245	681.3	-0.002	0.171	785.7	0.006	0.122	2844.6	-0.002	0.089	258.0	0.000	0.058	$1.41 \cdot 10^4$
0.50	0.003	0.232	765.0	-0.003	0.147	1062.3	0.005	0.099	4355.7	-0.001	0.068	443.8	-0.000	0.039	$3.01 \cdot 10^4$

Table 106: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.099	6.404	1.000	-0.272	4.787	1.000	0.194	6.527	1.000	-0.009	1.426	1.000	-0.173	6.841	1.000
0.01	0.006	0.389	271.3	0.007	0.315	231.4	0.021	0.251	674.7	0.007	0.206	47.94	0.019	0.157	$1.87 \cdot 10^3$
0.05	0.013	0.295	471.5	0.012	0.225	451.0	0.025	0.172	1404.4	0.018	0.135	110.3	0.032	0.100	$4.24 \cdot 10^3$
0.10	0.014	0.267	572.3	0.014	0.198	585.5	0.028	0.147	1894.8	0.024	0.113	152.5	0.039	0.082	$5.63 \cdot 10^3$
0.20	0.015	0.247	669.5	0.016	0.175	746.0	0.032	0.127	2498.6	0.032	0.095	202.3	0.048	0.067	$6.84 \cdot 10^3$
0.50	0.014	0.235	740.7	0.021	0.152	974.0	0.040	0.105	3394.1	0.044	0.076	264.5	0.062	0.050	$7.4 \cdot 10^3$

Table 107: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.099	6.404	1.000	-0.272	4.787	1.000	0.194	6.527	1.000	-0.009	1.426	1.000	-0.173	6.841	1.000
0.01	0.009	0.388	271.7	0.012	0.316	230.5	0.027	0.253	660.6	0.017	0.208	46.49	0.034	0.164	$1.68 \cdot 10^3$
0.05	0.019	0.296	466.1	0.022	0.230	432.2	0.039	0.178	1279.6	0.038	0.143	92.90	0.062	0.114	$2.77 \cdot 10^3$
0.10	0.022	0.270	559.1	0.028	0.204	544.3	0.047	0.156	1610.5	0.050	0.125	112.3	0.078	0.100	$2.91 \cdot 10^3$
0.20	0.025	0.251	643.3	0.034	0.183	663.4	0.058	0.138	1905.8	0.065	0.111	123.2	0.097	0.088	$2.74 \cdot 10^3$
0.50	0.025	0.243	688.7	0.045	0.164	792.4	0.075	0.121	2105.8	0.088	0.096	119.4	0.124	0.073	$2.27 \cdot 10^3$

Table 108: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.2$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.099	6.404	1.000	-0.272	4.787	1.000	0.194	6.527	1.000	-0.009	1.426	1.000	-0.173	6.841	1.000
0.01	0.018	0.390	269.6	0.027	0.322	220.8	0.048	0.265	586.0	0.046	0.228	37.69	0.080	0.200	$1.01 \cdot 10^3$
0.05	0.036	0.306	431.1	0.053	0.253	345.0	0.083	0.212	821.1	0.095	0.190	45.02	0.151	0.183	832.9
0.10	0.045	0.287	487.6	0.068	0.237	379.6	0.106	0.202	817.1	0.126	0.186	40.33	0.195	0.180	664.2
0.20	0.053	0.277	517.4	0.087	0.227	388.5	0.136	0.198	738.8	0.164	0.185	33.25	0.247	0.174	513.7
0.50	0.055	0.287	479.1	0.115	0.228	353.1	0.182	0.200	581.5	0.225	0.183	24.12	0.322	0.153	368.4

Table 109: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.5$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.099	6.404	1.000	-0.272	4.787	1.000	0.194	6.527	1.000	-0.009	1.426	1.000	-0.173	6.841	1.000
0.01	0.032	0.399	256.1	0.052	0.344	189.8	0.082	0.305	427.5	0.093	0.286	22.49	0.155	0.291	429.9
0.05	0.064	0.339	344.2	0.102	0.316	208.5	0.156	0.302	368.9	0.191	0.303	15.85	0.312	0.329	227.9
0.10	0.080	0.335	344.7	0.134	0.322	188.6	0.207	0.318	296.6	0.258	0.323	11.91	0.412	0.340	163.9
0.20	0.097	0.347	315.9	0.174	0.338	158.9	0.272	0.339	225.6	0.343	0.342	8.663	0.530	0.332	119.7
0.50	0.104	0.401	239.3	0.234	0.377	116.8	0.375	0.372	152.9	0.481	0.353	5.713	0.695	0.280	83.44

Table 110: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.419	8.838	1.000	-0.739	16.201	1.000	0.133	7.153	1.000	-0.146	2.424	1.000	-0.733	17.044	1.000
0.01	0.000	0.526	283.1	0.004	0.415	1528.7	-0.013	0.339	445.7	-0.006	0.265	84.17	0.007	0.191	$7.93 \cdot 10^3$
0.05	0.002	0.361	600.0	0.003	0.271	3592.7	-0.009	0.207	1191.7	-0.002	0.153	250.4	0.003	0.102	$2.82 \cdot 10^4$
0.10	0.003	0.310	815.0	0.001	0.224	5253.1	-0.008	0.164	1888.8	-0.001	0.117	427.4	0.002	0.073	$5.46 \cdot 10^4$
0.20	0.003	0.269	1080.6	0.001	0.185	7701.7	-0.006	0.129	3070.4	-0.001	0.088	769.1	0.001	0.050	$1.15 \cdot 10^5$
0.50	0.004	0.234	1424.3	0.000	0.145	12543.8	-0.004	0.092	6068.2	-0.001	0.057	1840.8	0.001	0.028	$3.6 \cdot 10^5$

Table 111: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.419	8.838	1.000	-0.739	16.201	1.000	0.133	7.153	1.000	-0.146	2.424	1.000	-0.733	17.044	1.000
0.01	0.007	0.526	282.8	0.014	0.415	1525.0	0.002	0.340	443.6	0.013	0.265	83.69	0.035	0.194	$7.47 \cdot 10^3$
0.05	0.014	0.362	597.6	0.022	0.273	3517.5	0.019	0.210	1156.2	0.033	0.156	230.9	0.053	0.106	$2.06 \cdot 10^4$
0.10	0.019	0.311	807.9	0.027	0.227	5057.2	0.028	0.168	1765.4	0.043	0.122	353.2	0.063	0.079	$2.87 \cdot 10^4$
0.20	0.023	0.271	1061.6	0.032	0.188	7203.3	0.039	0.133	2652.7	0.054	0.093	508.5	0.072	0.056	$3.46 \cdot 10^4$
0.50	0.028	0.237	1373.9	0.041	0.150	10925.8	0.053	0.097	4167.0	0.068	0.064	684.2	0.083	0.034	$3.59 \cdot 10^4$

Table 112: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.419	8.838	1.000	-0.739	16.201	1.000	0.133	7.153	1.000	-0.146	2.424	1.000	-0.733	17.044	1.000
0.01	0.013	0.527	281.8	0.024	0.416	1511.8	0.017	0.343	435.1	0.031	0.268	80.84	0.064	0.202	$6.51 \cdot 10^3$
0.05	0.027	0.364	588.5	0.041	0.277	3342.5	0.047	0.217	1042.7	0.068	0.165	184.6	0.103	0.119	$1.17 \cdot 10^4$
0.10	0.035	0.314	784.3	0.052	0.233	4602.7	0.064	0.178	1437.6	0.088	0.134	230.9	0.123	0.093	$1.21 \cdot 10^4$
0.20	0.043	0.276	1005.7	0.064	0.198	6091.1	0.083	0.146	1818.6	0.108	0.108	252.4	0.143	0.071	$1.14 \cdot 10^4$
0.50	0.051	0.246	1237.7	0.082	0.163	7890.0	0.109	0.113	2070.8	0.136	0.080	237.7	0.166	0.046	$9.77 \cdot 10^3$

Table 113: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.2$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.419	8.838	1.000	-0.739	16.201	1.000	0.133	7.153	1.000	-0.146	2.424	1.000	-0.733	17.044	1.000
0.01	0.033	0.533	274.3	0.054	0.427	1422.4	0.061	0.361	381.5	0.086	0.292	63.88	0.148	0.245	$3.55 \cdot 10^3$
0.05	0.063	0.380	528.4	0.099	0.307	2524.3	0.129	0.259	609.7	0.171	0.217	77.28	0.252	0.186	$2.96 \cdot 10^3$
0.10	0.081	0.338	649.4	0.125	0.275	2885.2	0.169	0.233	618.3	0.219	0.197	68.10	0.306	0.162	$2.43 \cdot 10^3$
0.20	0.100	0.310	738.3	0.157	0.252	2989.6	0.213	0.213	563.5	0.272	0.178	55.92	0.360	0.133	$1.98 \cdot 10^3$
0.50	0.118	0.302	742.4	0.204	0.236	2714.3	0.276	0.191	453.1	0.343	0.149	42.18	0.420	0.090	$1.57 \cdot 10^3$

Table 114: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.5$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.419	8.838	1.000	-0.739	16.201	1.000	0.133	7.153	1.000	-0.146	2.424	1.000	-0.733	17.044	1.000
0.01	0.065	0.556	250.1	0.101	0.462	1177.2	0.132	0.420	264.7	0.173	0.364	36.41	0.287	0.358	$1.38 \cdot 10^3$
0.05	0.122	0.433	387.3	0.192	0.393	1376.6	0.264	0.372	245.6	0.342	0.344	25.08	0.511	0.328	788.8
0.10	0.155	0.411	405.2	0.247	0.385	1258.4	0.342	0.368	202.6	0.445	0.337	18.93	0.630	0.293	602.5
0.20	0.190	0.409	384.7	0.312	0.386	1066.1	0.435	0.364	159.4	0.560	0.320	14.17	0.746	0.239	474.5
0.50	0.224	0.448	312.4	0.409	0.402	800.7	0.569	0.350	114.7	0.713	0.273	10.13	0.867	0.153	375.6

Table 115: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.411	24.225	1.000	0.010	25.109	1.000	0.209	6.925	1.000	-0.153	13.123	1.000	-0.420	18.989	1.000
0.01	-0.017	0.587	1699.6	0.014	0.482	2711.6	0.002	0.384	325.9	0.004	0.300	1917.9	0.002	0.214	$7.85 \cdot 10^3$
0.05	-0.014	0.386	3939.8	0.006	0.297	7157.3	-0.002	0.223	968.7	0.002	0.163	6491.1	-0.000	0.103	$3.41 \cdot 10^4$
0.10	-0.012	0.322	5652.7	0.003	0.237	11251.1	-0.002	0.170	1666.4	0.001	0.119	12123.8	-0.001	0.070	$7.42 \cdot 10^4$
0.20	-0.010	0.270	8026.0	0.002	0.187	18068.0	-0.002	0.126	3037.6	0.001	0.084	24478.8	-0.001	0.045	$1.79 \cdot 10^5$
0.50	-0.008	0.221	12026.0	0.001	0.135	34457.4	-0.001	0.081	7385.5	0.001	0.049	70913.3	-0.001	0.023	$6.75 \cdot 10^5$

Table 116: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.411	24.225	1.000	0.010	25.109	1.000	0.209	6.925	1.000	-0.153	13.123	1.000	-0.420	18.989	1.000
0.01	-0.008	0.588	1697.3	0.028	0.483	2688.8	0.023	0.386	321.4	0.030	0.301	1880.5	0.040	0.217	$7.4 \cdot 10^3$
0.05	0.003	0.387	3928.7	0.033	0.299	6961.1	0.036	0.226	919.5	0.049	0.166	5752.9	0.062	0.108	$2.33 \cdot 10^4$
0.10	0.010	0.323	5609.7	0.038	0.240	10704.9	0.046	0.173	1494.0	0.059	0.123	9290.9	0.072	0.075	$3.34 \cdot 10^4$
0.20	0.017	0.272	7874.7	0.045	0.190	16464.7	0.056	0.130	2398.8	0.069	0.088	13827.3	0.081	0.050	$4.01 \cdot 10^4$
0.50	0.026	0.225	11430.9	0.056	0.140	27801.9	0.069	0.085	3972.6	0.081	0.053	18408.2	0.090	0.027	$4.12 \cdot 10^4$

Table 117: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.1$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.411	24.225	1.000	0.010	25.109	1.000	0.209	6.925	1.000	-0.153	13.123	1.000	-0.420	18.989	1.000
0.01	0.000	0.589	1690.2	0.042	0.486	2647.9	0.043	0.390	312.1	0.056	0.306	1785.5	0.079	0.224	$6.38 \cdot 10^3$
0.05	0.019	0.389	3865.2	0.060	0.305	6532.2	0.074	0.233	802.5	0.096	0.175	4338.9	0.125	0.119	$1.21 \cdot 10^4$
0.10	0.031	0.327	5424.4	0.073	0.247	9492.3	0.093	0.183	1141.0	0.116	0.133	5516.6	0.145	0.087	$1.27 \cdot 10^4$
0.20	0.044	0.279	7362.5	0.089	0.200	13173.0	0.113	0.141	1463.6	0.137	0.099	6042.6	0.162	0.060	$1.2 \cdot 10^4$
0.50	0.059	0.237	9859.0	0.111	0.153	17730.8	0.139	0.098	1650.3	0.161	0.063	5745.3	0.180	0.034	$1.08 \cdot 10^4$

Table 118: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.2$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.411	24.225	1.000	0.010	25.109	1.000	0.209	6.925	1.000	-0.153	13.123	1.000	-0.420	18.989	1.000
0.01	0.026	0.597	1642.7	0.085	0.501	2436.6	0.104	0.413	264.8	0.133	0.334	1334.5	0.193	0.268	$3.31 \cdot 10^3$
0.05	0.069	0.408	3428.3	0.143	0.339	4659.8	0.187	0.277	428.7	0.234	0.226	1623.1	0.311	0.178	$2.81 \cdot 10^3$
0.10	0.095	0.355	4347.7	0.178	0.292	5394.0	0.234	0.237	433.1	0.287	0.190	1453.4	0.362	0.142	$2.38 \cdot 10^3$
0.20	0.123	0.319	5024.9	0.218	0.256	5585.9	0.285	0.202	394.1	0.340	0.155	1230.1	0.407	0.106	$2.04 \cdot 10^3$
0.50	0.156	0.302	5072.8	0.273	0.222	5078.2	0.350	0.161	323.5	0.403	0.111	985.2	0.452	0.063	$1.73 \cdot 10^3$

Table 119: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 0.5$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.411	24.225	1.000	0.010	25.109	1.000	0.209	6.925	1.000	-0.153	13.123	1.000	-0.420	18.989	1.000
0.01	0.068	0.623	1494.5	0.156	0.548	1943.6	0.205	0.480	176.0	0.259	0.417	714.0	0.382	0.383	$1.23 \cdot 10^3$
0.05	0.149	0.468	2433.4	0.278	0.436	2361.5	0.373	0.394	163.0	0.466	0.353	503.4	0.628	0.306	738.7
0.10	0.196	0.438	2546.2	0.349	0.412	2162.4	0.469	0.368	134.9	0.578	0.318	395.7	0.737	0.251	595.7
0.20	0.249	0.430	2380.1	0.431	0.395	1843.2	0.575	0.339	107.8	0.692	0.271	312.0	0.830	0.186	498.4
0.50	0.309	0.461	1907.8	0.546	0.381	1423.4	0.711	0.290	81.46	0.821	0.198	241.2	0.917	0.105	423.3

Table 120: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = 1$

4.3 Tabulated results for power subdvergence estimators escorted by MLE

In accordance with the fact that the only reasonable results we obtained were for $\mu = 0$ which is the true parameter of the estimated data, the best results were received for the value of the escort parameter $\mu = \bar{X}_n$ as was already indicated by theory in [3].

For contamination by $N(0, 9)$, $N(0, 100)$ and $Lo(0, 1)$ (cf. tables 121 - 138) we received perfect match with MLE for all values of ε . Nevertheless, an **outstanding** behavior was noticed in case of contamination by Cauchy distribution, where the power subdvergence estimator shows a **significant** resistance to distant outliers (cf. Figure 9 and tables 139 - 144). In the situation when the standard deviation of the maximum likelihood estimator with great volatility copies the occurrence of extreme outliers, the standard deviation of MLE escorted subdvergence estimator retains low values and steady convergence to 0. This, clearly, results also in huge empirical relative efficiency (cf. e.g. Table 144)

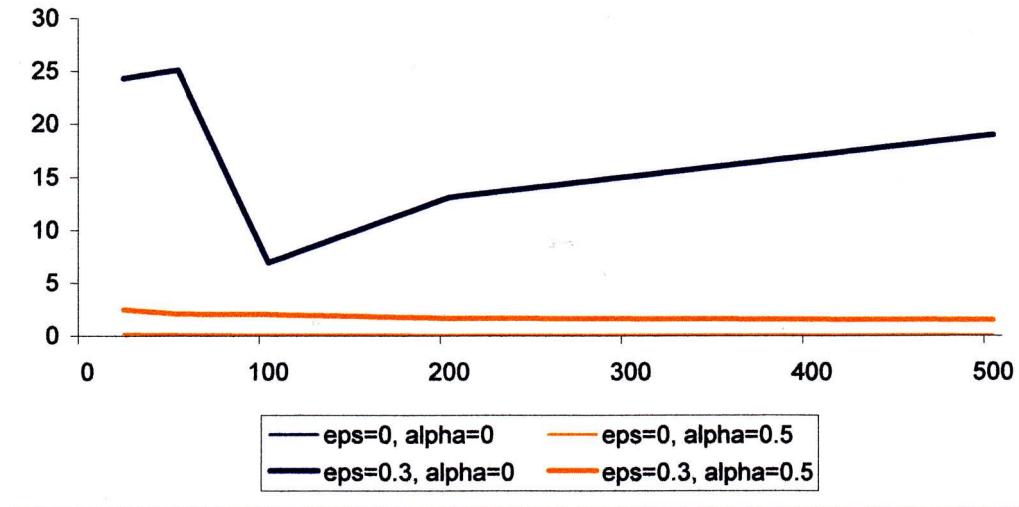


Figure 9: Dependency of standard deviation of the maxD_α -estimators with escort parameter $\mu = \bar{X}_n$ on sample size n for data distributed by $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.017	0.350	1.000	-0.001	0.228	1.000	0.002	0.157	1.000	-0.005	0.120	1.000	0.001	0.072	1.000
0.01	0.017	0.350	1.000	-0.001	0.228	1.000	0.002	0.157	1.000	-0.005	0.120	1.000	0.001	0.072	1.000
0.05	0.017	0.350	1.000	-0.001	0.228	1.000	0.002	0.157	1.000	-0.005	0.120	1.000	0.001	0.072	1.000
0.10	0.017	0.350	1.000	-0.001	0.228	1.000	0.002	0.157	1.000	-0.005	0.120	1.000	0.001	0.072	1.000
0.20	0.017	0.350	1.000	-0.001	0.228	1.000	0.002	0.157	1.000	-0.005	0.120	1.000	0.001	0.072	1.000
0.50	0.017	0.350	1.000	-0.001	0.228	1.000	0.002	0.157	1.000	-0.005	0.120	1.000	0.001	0.072	1.000

Table 125: MaxD $_{\alpha}$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = \bar{X}_n$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.014	0.401	1.000	0.001	0.259	1.000	0.002	0.176	1.000	-0.005	0.137	1.000	0.001	0.083	1.000
0.01	0.014	0.401	1.000	0.001	0.259	1.000	0.002	0.176	1.000	-0.005	0.137	1.000	0.001	0.083	1.000
0.05	0.014	0.401	1.000	0.001	0.259	1.000	0.002	0.176	1.000	-0.005	0.137	1.000	0.001	0.083	1.000
0.10	0.014	0.401	1.000	0.001	0.259	1.000	0.002	0.176	1.000	-0.005	0.137	1.000	0.001	0.083	1.000
0.20	0.014	0.401	1.000	0.001	0.259	1.000	0.002	0.176	1.000	-0.005	0.137	1.000	0.001	0.083	1.000
0.50	0.014	0.401	1.000	0.001	0.259	1.000	0.002	0.176	1.000	-0.005	0.137	1.000	0.001	0.083	1.000

Table 126: MaxD $_{\alpha}$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = \bar{X}_n$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.038	1.001	1.000	0.011	0.656	1.000	0.005	0.455	1.000	-0.011	0.336	1.000	0.001	0.205	1.000
0.01	0.038	1.001	1.000	0.011	0.656	1.000	0.005	0.455	1.000	-0.011	0.336	1.000	0.001	0.205	1.000
0.05	0.038	1.001	1.000	0.011	0.656	1.000	0.005	0.455	1.000	-0.011	0.336	1.000	0.001	0.205	1.000
0.10	0.038	1.001	1.000	0.011	0.656	1.000	0.005	0.455	1.000	-0.011	0.336	1.000	0.001	0.205	1.000
0.20	0.038	1.001	1.000	0.011	0.656	1.000	0.005	0.455	1.000	-0.011	0.336	1.000	0.001	0.205	1.000
0.50	0.038	1.001	1.000	0.011	0.656	1.000	0.005	0.455	1.000	-0.011	0.336	1.000	0.001	0.205	1.000

Table 131: MaxD $_{\alpha}$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = \bar{X}_n$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.027	1.219	1.000	0.018	0.780	1.000	0.002	0.534	1.000	-0.014	0.406	1.000	-0.002	0.252	1.000
0.01	0.027	1.219	1.000	0.018	0.780	1.000	0.002	0.534	1.000	-0.014	0.406	1.000	-0.002	0.252	1.000
0.05	0.027	1.219	1.000	0.018	0.780	1.000	0.002	0.534	1.000	-0.014	0.406	1.000	-0.002	0.252	1.000
0.10	0.027	1.219	1.000	0.018	0.780	1.000	0.002	0.534	1.000	-0.014	0.406	1.000	-0.002	0.252	1.000
0.20	0.027	1.219	1.000	0.018	0.780	1.000	0.002	0.534	1.000	-0.014	0.406	1.000	-0.002	0.252	1.000
0.50	0.027	1.219	1.000	0.018	0.780	1.000	0.002	0.534	1.000	-0.014	0.406	1.000	-0.002	0.252	1.000

Table 132: MaxD $_{\alpha}$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = \bar{X}_n$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.004	0.269	1.000	-0.004	0.178	1.000	-0.004	0.124	1.000	-0.002	0.084	1.000	0.002	0.054	1.000
0.01	0.004	0.269	1.000	-0.004	0.178	1.000	-0.004	0.124	1.000	-0.002	0.084	1.000	0.002	0.054	1.000
0.05	0.004	0.269	1.000	-0.004	0.178	1.000	-0.004	0.124	1.000	-0.002	0.084	1.000	0.002	0.054	1.000
0.10	0.004	0.269	1.000	-0.004	0.178	1.000	-0.004	0.124	1.000	-0.002	0.084	1.000	0.002	0.054	1.000
0.20	0.004	0.269	1.000	-0.004	0.178	1.000	-0.004	0.124	1.000	-0.002	0.084	1.000	0.002	0.054	1.000
0.50	0.004	0.269	1.000	-0.004	0.178	1.000	-0.004	0.124	1.000	-0.002	0.084	1.000	0.002	0.054	1.000

Table 137: MaxD $_{\alpha}$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = \bar{X}_n$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.008	0.277	1.000	-0.000	0.192	1.000	-0.001	0.134	1.000	-0.001	0.092	1.000	0.000	0.057	1.000
0.01	-0.008	0.277	1.000	-0.000	0.192	1.000	-0.001	0.134	1.000	-0.001	0.092	1.000	0.000	0.057	1.000
0.05	-0.008	0.277	1.000	-0.000	0.192	1.000	-0.001	0.134	1.000	-0.001	0.092	1.000	0.000	0.057	1.000
0.10	-0.008	0.277	1.000	-0.000	0.192	1.000	-0.001	0.134	1.000	-0.001	0.092	1.000	0.000	0.057	1.000
0.20	-0.008	0.277	1.000	-0.000	0.192	1.000	-0.001	0.134	1.000	-0.001	0.092	1.000	0.000	0.057	1.000
0.50	-0.008	0.277	1.000	-0.000	0.192	1.000	-0.001	0.134	1.000	-0.001	0.092	1.000	0.000	0.057	1.000

Table 138: MaxD $_{\alpha}$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = \bar{X}_n$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.011	0.218	1.000	-0.004	0.140	1.000	0.001	0.095	1.000	-0.003	0.073	1.000	0.001	0.044	1.000
0.01	0.011	0.218	1.000	-0.004	0.140	1.000	0.001	0.095	1.000	-0.003	0.073	1.000	0.001	0.044	1.000
0.05	0.011	0.218	1.000	-0.004	0.140	1.000	0.001	0.095	1.000	-0.003	0.073	1.000	0.001	0.044	1.000
0.10	0.011	0.218	1.000	-0.004	0.140	1.000	0.001	0.095	1.000	-0.003	0.073	1.000	0.001	0.044	1.000
0.20	0.011	0.218	1.000	-0.004	0.140	1.000	0.001	0.095	1.000	-0.003	0.073	1.000	0.001	0.044	1.000
0.50	0.011	0.218	1.000	-0.004	0.140	1.000	0.001	0.095	1.000	-0.003	0.073	1.000	0.001	0.044	1.000

Table 139: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.004	0.368	1.000	0.010	0.364	1.000	0.027	0.582	1.000	0.006	0.411	1.000	0.005	0.162	1.000
0.01	0.004	0.368	1.000	0.010	0.364	1.000	0.027	0.582	1.000	0.006	0.411	1.000	0.005	0.162	1.000
0.05	0.004	0.368	1.000	0.010	0.364	1.000	0.027	0.582	1.000	0.006	0.411	1.000	0.005	0.162	1.000
0.10	0.004	0.368	1.000	0.010	0.364	1.000	0.027	0.582	1.000	0.006	0.411	1.000	0.005	0.162	1.000
0.20	0.004	0.368	1.000	0.010	0.364	1.000	0.027	0.582	1.000	0.006	0.411	1.000	0.005	0.162	1.000
0.50	0.004	0.368	1.000	0.010	0.364	1.000	0.027	0.582	1.000	0.006	0.411	1.000	0.005	0.162	1.000

Table 140: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.078	2.622	1.000	0.009	0.735	1.000	-0.096	1.864	1.000	0.024	1.368	1.000	-0.689	16.85	1.000
0.01	-0.078	2.622	1.000	0.009	0.735	1.000	-0.096	1.864	1.000	0.024	1.368	1.000	-0.001	1.349	156.3
0.05	-0.078	2.622	1.000	0.009	0.735	1.000	-0.096	1.864	1.000	0.024	1.368	1.000	-0.037	0.947	316.6
0.10	-0.078	2.622	1.000	0.009	0.735	1.000	-0.096	1.864	1.000	-0.009	1.040	1.729	-0.018	0.590	817.1
0.20	-0.078	2.622	1.000	0.009	0.735	1.000	-0.040	1.168	2.551	-0.009	1.040	1.729	-0.018	0.590	817.1
0.50	-0.084	1.241	4.450	0.009	0.735	1.000	-0.020	0.895	4.349	-0.020	0.806	2.878	-0.009	0.581	840.8

Table 141: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.099	6.404	1.000	-0.272	4.787	1.000	0.194	6.527	1.000	-0.009	1.426	1.000	-0.173	6.841	1.000
0.01	-0.099	6.404	1.000	-0.272	4.787	1.000	0.001	2.682	5.929	-0.009	1.426	1.000	0.031	1.856	13.59
0.05	0.069	3.339	3.678	-0.143	2.275	4.426	-0.065	1.857	12.34	-0.009	1.426	1.000	-0.003	1.620	17.84
0.10	0.069	3.339	3.678	-0.143	2.275	4.426	-0.065	1.857	12.34	-0.042	1.114	1.637	-0.008	1.316	27.05
0.20	0.001	2.666	5.771	-0.097	1.622	8.711	-0.034	1.474	19.62	-0.042	1.114	1.637	-0.052	1.103	38.41
0.50	-0.003	1.386	21.36	-0.066	1.148	17.38	0.005	1.006	42.09	-0.053	0.901	2.496	-0.039	1.007	46.16

Table 142: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	0.419	8.838	1.000	-0.739	16.20	1.000	0.133	7.153	1.000	-0.146	2.424	1.000	-0.733	17.04	1.000
0.01	0.419	8.838	1.000	-0.254	4.769	11.53	-0.061	3.968	3.250	-0.146	2.424	1.000	-0.045	2.914	34.27
0.05	0.093	5.301	2.786	-0.128	2.378	46.38	-0.127	3.460	4.270	-0.107	1.977	1.504	-0.102	2.148	62.92
0.10	0.093	5.301	2.786	-0.128	2.378	46.38	-0.103	2.509	8.118	-0.083	1.767	1.886	-0.075	1.699	100.6
0.20	-0.046	3.278	7.283	-0.128	2.378	46.38	-0.043	1.973	13.15	-0.046	1.436	2.859	-0.075	1.482	132.2
0.50	-0.051	2.293	14.88	-0.053	1.746	86.22	-0.033	1.621	19.47	-0.060	1.244	3.802	-0.068	1.439	140.2

Table 143: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\tilde{\mu})$	$s(\tilde{\mu})$	$eref(\tilde{\mu})$												
0.00	-0.411	24.23	1.000	0.010	25.11	1.000	0.209	6.925	1.000	-0.153	13.12	1.000	-0.420	18.99	1.000
0.01	0.298	8.752	7.655	-0.094	7.137	12.38	0.016	3.566	3.775	-0.019	4.657	7.942	0.003	3.239	34.39
0.05	-0.028	5.159	22.06	-0.063	5.061	24.61	0.016	3.566	3.775	-0.125	2.345	31.24	-0.051	2.177	76.05
0.10	-0.028	5.159	22.06	-0.065	4.266	34.64	-0.083	2.972	5.429	-0.159	2.157	36.83	-0.045	1.931	96.69
0.20	-0.101	3.601	45.24	-0.072	3.228	60.47	0.032	2.096	10.93	-0.137	1.984	43.56	-0.083	1.631	135.2
0.50	-0.073	2.489	94.66	-0.070	2.060	148.4	0.008	2.018	11.78	-0.150	1.648	62.91	-0.102	1.485	162.9

Table 144: MaxD_α : $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 1000$, $\mu = \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n$

4.4 Tabulated results for power superdivergence estimators

This section is to summarize the results received by simulating power superdivergence estimators.

As well as in case of maxD_α -estimators escorted by $\mu = \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n$ we received a perfect match with maximum likelihood estimatior for all mixtures (cf. tables 145 - 162) except for the mixture $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$ (cf. tables 163 - 168). In this case again, with higher contamination the $\text{min}\bar{D}_\alpha$ -estimators show favourable robustness and rising efficiency. Yet, these robustness tendencies are not as strong as with power subdivergence estimators escorted by MLE.

Another demotivating feature of superdivergence estimators computation is extremely high computing time caused by double optimization. This price is too high to pay for the above mentioned robustness, and it strongly discourages the users from further utilization.

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\mu)$	$s(\mu)$	$eref(\mu)$												
0.00	0.015	0.320	1.000	0.050	0.261	1.000	0.004	0.159	1.000	-0.007	0.117	1.000	0.003	0.073	1.000
0.01	0.015	0.320	1.000	0.050	0.261	1.000	0.004	0.159	1.000	-0.007	0.117	1.000	0.003	0.073	1.000
0.05	0.015	0.320	1.000	0.050	0.261	1.000	0.004	0.159	1.000	-0.007	0.117	1.000	0.003	0.073	1.000
0.10	0.015	0.320	1.000	0.050	0.261	1.000	0.004	0.159	1.000	-0.007	0.117	1.000	0.003	0.073	1.000
0.20	0.015	0.320	1.000	0.050	0.261	1.000	0.004	0.159	1.000	-0.007	0.117	1.000	0.003	0.073	1.000
0.50	0.015	0.320	1.000	0.050	0.261	1.000	0.004	0.159	1.000	-0.007	0.117	1.000	0.003	0.073	1.000

Table 149: MinD $_{\alpha}$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 100$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\mu)$	$s(\mu)$	$eref(\mu)$												
0.00	0.018	0.361	1.000	0.048	0.311	1.000	-0.002	0.173	1.000	-0.003	0.134	1.000	0.003	0.081	1.000
0.01	0.018	0.361	1.000	0.048	0.311	1.000	-0.002	0.173	1.000	-0.003	0.134	1.000	0.003	0.081	1.000
0.05	0.018	0.361	1.000	0.048	0.311	1.000	-0.002	0.173	1.000	-0.003	0.134	1.000	0.003	0.081	1.000
0.10	0.018	0.361	1.000	0.048	0.311	1.000	-0.002	0.173	1.000	-0.003	0.134	1.000	0.003	0.081	1.000
0.20	0.018	0.361	1.000	0.048	0.311	1.000	-0.002	0.173	1.000	-0.003	0.134	1.000	0.003	0.081	1.000
0.50	0.018	0.361	1.000	0.048	0.311	1.000	-0.002	0.173	1.000	-0.003	0.134	1.000	0.003	0.081	1.000

Table 150: MinD $_{\alpha}$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 9)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 100$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\mu)$	$s(\mu)$	$eref(\mu)$												
0.00	-0.005	0.215	1.000	0.030	0.151	1.000	0.004	0.096	1.000	-0.002	0.068	1.000	-0.003	0.041	1.000
0.01	-0.005	0.215	1.000	0.030	0.151	1.000	0.004	0.096	1.000	-0.002	0.068	1.000	-0.003	0.041	1.000
0.05	-0.005	0.215	1.000	0.030	0.151	1.000	0.004	0.096	1.000	-0.002	0.068	1.000	-0.003	0.041	1.000
0.10	-0.005	0.215	1.000	0.030	0.151	1.000	0.004	0.096	1.000	-0.002	0.068	1.000	-0.003	0.041	1.000
0.20	-0.005	0.215	1.000	0.030	0.151	1.000	0.004	0.096	1.000	-0.002	0.068	1.000	-0.003	0.041	1.000
0.50	-0.005	0.215	1.000	0.030	0.151	1.000	0.004	0.096	1.000	-0.002	0.068	1.000	-0.003	0.041	1.000

Table 151: $\text{Min}\bar{D}_\alpha$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0$, $K = 100$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\mu)$	$s(\mu)$	$eref(\mu)$												
0.00	-0.015	0.261	1.000	0.037	0.204	1.000	0.001	0.144	1.000	0.009	0.087	1.000	-0.004	0.060	1.000
0.01	-0.015	0.261	1.000	0.037	0.204	1.000	0.001	0.144	1.000	0.009	0.087	1.000	-0.004	0.060	1.000
0.05	-0.015	0.261	1.000	0.037	0.204	1.000	0.001	0.144	1.000	0.009	0.087	1.000	-0.004	0.060	1.000
0.10	-0.015	0.261	1.000	0.037	0.204	1.000	0.001	0.144	1.000	0.009	0.087	1.000	-0.004	0.060	1.000
0.20	-0.015	0.261	1.000	0.037	0.204	1.000	0.001	0.144	1.000	0.009	0.087	1.000	-0.004	0.060	1.000
0.50	-0.015	0.261	1.000	0.037	0.204	1.000	0.001	0.144	1.000	0.009	0.087	1.000	-0.004	0.060	1.000

Table 152: $\text{Min}\bar{D}_\alpha$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $K = 100$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\mu)$	$s(\mu)$	$eref(\mu)$												
0.00	-0.014	0.516	1.000	0.036	0.347	1.000	0.020	0.230	1.000	0.034	0.182	1.000	0.003	0.100	1.000
0.01	-0.014	0.516	1.000	0.036	0.347	1.000	0.020	0.230	1.000	0.034	0.182	1.000	0.003	0.100	1.000
0.05	-0.014	0.516	1.000	0.036	0.347	1.000	0.020	0.230	1.000	0.034	0.182	1.000	0.003	0.100	1.000
0.10	-0.014	0.516	1.000	0.036	0.347	1.000	0.020	0.230	1.000	0.034	0.182	1.000	0.003	0.100	1.000
0.20	-0.014	0.516	1.000	0.036	0.347	1.000	0.020	0.230	1.000	0.034	0.182	1.000	0.003	0.100	1.000
0.50	-0.014	0.516	1.000	0.036	0.347	1.000	0.020	0.230	1.000	0.034	0.182	1.000	0.003	0.100	0.999

Table 153: $\text{Min}\bar{D}_\alpha$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 100$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\mu)$	$s(\mu)$	$eref(\mu)$												
0.00	0.006	0.591	1.000	0.119	0.481	1.000	0.008	0.290	1.000	0.001	0.241	1.000	0.002	0.147	1.000
0.01	0.006	0.592	1.000	0.119	0.481	1.000	0.008	0.290	1.000	0.001	0.241	1.000	0.002	0.147	1.000
0.05	0.006	0.592	1.000	0.119	0.481	1.000	0.008	0.290	1.000	0.001	0.241	1.000	0.002	0.147	1.000
0.10	0.006	0.592	1.000	0.119	0.481	1.000	0.008	0.290	1.000	0.001	0.241	1.000	0.002	0.147	1.000
0.20	0.006	0.592	1.000	0.119	0.481	1.000	0.008	0.290	1.000	0.001	0.241	1.000	0.002	0.147	0.999
0.50	0.006	0.592	1.000	0.119	0.481	1.000	0.008	0.290	1.000	0.000	0.241	1.000	0.002	0.147	1.000

Table 154: $\text{Min}\bar{D}_\alpha$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 100$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\mu)$	$s(\mu)$	$eref(\mu)$												
0.00	0.085	0.850	1.000	0.120	0.752	1.000	0.002	0.458	1.000	-0.022	0.356	1.000	0.024	0.218	1.000
0.01	0.085	0.850	1.000	0.119	0.752	1.000	0.002	0.458	1.000	-0.022	0.356	1.000	0.024	0.218	1.000
0.05	0.085	0.850	1.000	0.120	0.752	1.000	0.002	0.458	1.000	-0.022	0.356	1.000	0.024	0.219	1.000
0.10	0.085	0.850	1.000	0.119	0.752	1.000	0.002	0.458	1.000	-0.022	0.356	1.000	0.024	0.218	1.000
0.20	0.085	0.850	1.000	0.120	0.752	1.000	0.002	0.458	1.000	-0.022	0.356	1.000	0.024	0.218	1.000
0.50	0.085	0.850	1.000	0.119	0.753	1.000	0.002	0.458	1.000	-0.022	0.356	1.000	0.024	0.219	1.000

Table 155: $\text{Min}\bar{D}_\alpha$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 100$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\mu)$	$s(\mu)$	$eref(\mu)$												
0.00	0.098	1.042	1.000	0.113	0.962	1.000	-0.024	0.503	1.000	-0.005	0.421	1.000	0.026	0.255	1.000
0.01	0.098	1.042	1.000	0.113	0.962	1.000	-0.024	0.503	1.000	-0.005	0.421	1.000	0.026	0.255	1.000
0.05	0.098	1.042	1.000	0.113	0.962	1.000	-0.024	0.503	1.000	-0.005	0.421	1.000	0.026	0.255	1.000
0.10	0.098	1.042	1.000	0.113	0.962	1.000	-0.024	0.503	1.000	-0.004	0.421	1.000	0.026	0.255	1.000
0.20	0.098	1.042	1.000	0.113	0.962	1.000	-0.024	0.503	1.000	-0.004	0.421	1.000	0.026	0.255	1.000
0.50	0.098	1.042	1.000	0.113	0.962	1.000	-0.024	0.503	1.000	-0.005	0.421	1.000	0.026	0.255	1.000

Table 156: $\text{Min}\bar{D}_\alpha$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon N(0, 100)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 100$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\mu)$	$s(\mu)$	$eref(\mu)$												
0.00	-0.005	0.215	1.000	0.030	0.151	1.000	0.004	0.096	1.000	-0.002	0.068	1.000	-0.003	0.041	1.000
0.01	-0.005	0.215	1.000	0.030	0.151	1.000	0.004	0.096	1.000	-0.002	0.068	1.000	-0.003	0.041	1.000
0.05	-0.005	0.215	1.000	0.030	0.151	1.000	0.004	0.096	1.000	-0.002	0.068	1.000	-0.003	0.041	1.000
0.10	-0.005	0.215	1.000	0.030	0.151	1.000	0.004	0.096	1.000	-0.002	0.068	1.000	-0.003	0.041	1.000
0.20	-0.005	0.215	1.000	0.030	0.151	1.000	0.004	0.096	1.000	-0.002	0.068	1.000	-0.003	0.041	1.000
0.50	-0.005	0.215	1.000	0.030	0.151	1.000	0.004	0.096	1.000	-0.002	0.068	1.000	-0.003	0.041	1.000

Table 157: $\text{Min}\bar{D}_\alpha$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0$, $K = 100$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\mu)$	$s(\mu)$	$eref(\mu)$												
0.00	0.004	0.226	1.000	0.025	0.132	1.000	-0.010	0.088	1.000	-0.010	0.068	1.000	0.002	0.049	1.000
0.01	0.004	0.226	1.000	0.025	0.132	1.000	-0.010	0.088	1.000	-0.010	0.068	1.000	0.002	0.049	1.000
0.05	0.004	0.226	1.000	0.025	0.132	1.000	-0.010	0.088	1.000	-0.010	0.068	1.000	0.002	0.049	1.000
0.10	0.004	0.226	1.000	0.025	0.132	1.000	-0.010	0.088	1.000	-0.010	0.068	1.000	0.002	0.049	1.000
0.20	0.004	0.226	1.000	0.025	0.132	1.000	-0.010	0.088	1.000	-0.010	0.068	1.000	0.002	0.049	1.000
0.50	0.004	0.226	1.000	0.025	0.132	1.000	-0.010	0.088	1.000	-0.010	0.068	1.000	0.002	0.049	1.000

Table 158: $\text{Min}\bar{D}_\alpha$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $K = 100$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\mu)$	$s(\mu)$	$eref(\mu)$												
0.00	-0.004	0.219	1.000	-0.010	0.149	1.000	-0.008	0.093	1.000	-0.011	0.077	1.000	-0.002	0.043	1.000
0.01	-0.004	0.219	1.000	-0.010	0.149	1.000	-0.008	0.093	1.000	-0.011	0.077	1.000	-0.002	0.043	1.000
0.05	-0.004	0.219	1.000	-0.010	0.149	1.000	-0.008	0.093	1.000	-0.011	0.077	1.000	-0.002	0.043	1.000
0.10	-0.004	0.219	1.000	-0.010	0.149	1.000	-0.008	0.093	1.000	-0.011	0.077	1.000	-0.002	0.043	1.000
0.20	-0.004	0.219	1.000	-0.010	0.149	1.000	-0.008	0.093	1.000	-0.011	0.077	1.000	-0.002	0.043	1.000
0.50	-0.004	0.219	1.000	-0.010	0.149	1.000	-0.008	0.093	1.000	-0.011	0.077	1.000	-0.002	0.043	1.000

Table 159: $\text{Min}\bar{D}_\alpha$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 100$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\mu)$	$s(\mu)$	$eref(\mu)$												
0.00	0.012	0.220	1.000	0.006	0.153	1.000	0.007	0.103	1.000	-0.007	0.077	1.000	-0.001	0.048	1.000
0.01	0.012	0.220	1.000	0.006	0.153	1.000	0.007	0.103	1.000	-0.007	0.077	1.000	-0.001	0.048	1.000
0.05	0.012	0.220	1.000	0.006	0.153	1.000	0.007	0.103	1.000	-0.007	0.077	1.000	-0.001	0.048	1.000
0.10	0.012	0.220	1.000	0.006	0.153	1.000	0.007	0.103	1.000	-0.007	0.077	1.000	-0.001	0.048	1.000
0.20	0.012	0.220	1.000	0.006	0.153	1.000	0.007	0.103	1.000	-0.007	0.077	1.000	-0.001	0.048	1.000
0.50	0.012	0.220	1.000	0.006	0.153	1.000	0.007	0.103	1.000	-0.007	0.077	1.000	-0.001	0.048	1.000

Table 160: $\text{Min}\bar{D}_\alpha$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 100$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\mu)$	$s(\mu)$	$eref(\mu)$												
0.00	0.010	0.252	1.000	-0.002	0.180	1.000	0.012	0.121	1.000	-0.007	0.081	1.000	-0.009	0.052	1.000
0.01	0.010	0.252	1.000	-0.002	0.180	1.000	0.012	0.121	1.000	-0.007	0.081	1.000	-0.009	0.052	1.000
0.05	0.010	0.252	1.000	-0.002	0.180	1.000	0.012	0.121	1.000	-0.007	0.081	1.000	-0.009	0.052	1.000
0.10	0.010	0.252	1.000	-0.002	0.180	1.000	0.012	0.121	1.000	-0.007	0.081	1.000	-0.009	0.052	1.000
0.20	0.010	0.252	1.000	-0.002	0.180	1.000	0.012	0.121	1.000	-0.007	0.081	1.000	-0.009	0.052	1.000
0.50	0.010	0.252	1.000	-0.002	0.180	1.000	0.012	0.121	1.000	-0.007	0.081	1.000	-0.009	0.052	1.000

Table 161: $\text{Min}\bar{D}_\alpha$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 100$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\mu)$	$s(\mu)$	$eref(\mu)$												
0.00	-0.018	0.286	1.000	0.024	0.181	1.000	-0.018	0.114	1.000	-0.010	0.091	1.000	-0.006	0.060	1.000
0.01	-0.018	0.286	1.000	0.024	0.181	1.000	-0.018	0.114	1.000	-0.010	0.091	1.000	-0.006	0.060	1.000
0.05	-0.018	0.286	1.000	0.024	0.181	1.000	-0.018	0.114	1.000	-0.010	0.091	1.000	-0.006	0.060	1.000
0.10	-0.018	0.286	1.000	0.024	0.181	1.000	-0.018	0.114	1.000	-0.010	0.091	1.000	-0.006	0.060	1.000
0.20	-0.018	0.286	1.000	0.024	0.181	1.000	-0.018	0.114	1.000	-0.010	0.091	1.000	-0.006	0.060	1.000
0.50	-0.018	0.286	1.000	0.024	0.181	1.000	-0.018	0.114	1.000	-0.010	0.091	1.000	-0.006	0.060	1.000

Table 162: $\text{Min}\bar{D}_\alpha$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon Lo(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 100$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\mu)$	$s(\mu)$	$eref(\mu)$												
0.00	-0.005	0.215	1.000	0.030	0.151	1.000	0.004	0.096	1.000	-0.002	0.068	1.000	-0.003	0.041	1.000
0.01	-0.005	0.215	1.000	0.030	0.151	1.000	0.004	0.096	1.000	-0.002	0.068	1.000	-0.003	0.041	1.000
0.05	-0.005	0.215	1.000	0.030	0.151	1.000	0.004	0.096	1.000	-0.002	0.068	1.000	-0.003	0.041	1.000
0.10	-0.005	0.215	1.000	0.030	0.151	1.000	0.004	0.096	1.000	-0.002	0.068	1.000	-0.003	0.041	1.000
0.20	-0.005	0.215	1.000	0.030	0.151	1.000	0.004	0.096	1.000	-0.002	0.068	1.000	-0.003	0.041	1.000
0.50	-0.005	0.215	1.000	0.030	0.151	1.000	0.004	0.096	1.000	-0.002	0.068	1.000	-0.003	0.041	1.000

Table 163: $\text{Min}\bar{D}_\alpha$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0$, $K = 100$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\mu)$	$s(\mu)$	$eref(\mu)$												
0.00	0.001	0.231	1.000	0.024	0.132	1.000	0.000	0.203	1.000	0.016	0.263	1.000	0.002	0.068	1.000
0.01	0.001	0.231	1.000	0.024	0.132	1.000	0.000	0.203	1.000	0.016	0.263	1.000	0.002	0.068	1.000
0.05	0.001	0.231	1.000	0.024	0.132	1.000	0.000	0.203	1.001	0.016	0.263	1.001	0.002	0.068	1.000
0.10	0.001	0.231	1.000	0.024	0.132	1.000	0.000	0.203	1.000	0.016	0.263	1.001	0.002	0.068	1.000
0.20	0.001	0.231	1.000	0.024	0.132	1.000	0.000	0.203	0.997	0.016	0.265	0.991	0.002	0.068	1.001
0.50	0.001	0.231	1.000	0.024	0.132	1.000	0.000	0.204	0.993	0.016	0.267	0.974	0.002	0.068	1.001

Table 164: $\text{Min}\bar{D}_\alpha$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.01$, $K = 100$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\mu)$	$s(\mu)$	$eref(\mu)$												
0.00	-0.121	0.894	1.000	-0.166	1.451	1.000	0.066	1.030	1.000	-0.053	0.687	1.000	-0.066	0.652	1.000
0.01	-0.121	0.894	1.000	-0.166	1.452	0.999	0.067	1.031	0.998	-0.053	0.687	0.999	-0.066	0.651	1.003
0.05	-0.121	0.894	1.000	-0.166	1.451	1.000	0.066	1.026	1.009	-0.053	0.687	1.000	-0.065	0.645	1.023
0.10	-0.121	0.895	0.998	-0.166	1.448	1.005	0.066	1.021	1.018	-0.053	0.686	1.001	-0.065	0.636	1.050
0.20	-0.121	0.895	0.998	-0.165	1.440	1.015	0.066	1.021	1.018	-0.053	0.682	1.014	-0.064	0.627	1.080
0.50	-0.122	0.897	0.994	-0.162	1.414	1.054	0.063	0.998	1.067	-0.051	0.666	1.064	-0.058	0.571	1.305

Table 165: $\text{Min}\bar{D}_\alpha$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.05$, $K = 100$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\mu)$	$s(\mu)$	$eref(\mu)$												
0.00	0.078	2.253	1.000	0.233	2.628	1.000	-0.187	3.594	1.000	-0.276	1.285	1.000	-0.227	1.633	1.000
0.01	0.078	2.252	1.000	0.233	2.629	1.000	-0.186	3.586	1.004	-0.276	1.285	0.999	-0.226	1.626	1.008
0.05	0.078	2.251	1.001	0.231	2.616	1.009	-0.182	3.541	1.030	-0.275	1.280	1.008	-0.222	1.596	1.047
0.10	0.078	2.252	1.001	0.230	2.604	1.018	-0.177	3.497	1.056	-0.275	1.278	1.010	-0.216	1.556	1.101
0.20	0.077	2.243	1.008	0.227	2.569	1.047	0.103	1.251	8.215	-0.273	1.263	1.034	-0.206	1.486	1.207
0.50	0.076	2.233	1.018	0.025	0.733	12.95	0.100	1.234	8.445	-0.266	1.218	1.110	-0.125	0.946	2.988

Table 166: $\text{Min}\bar{D}_\alpha$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $K = 100$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\mu)$	$s(\mu)$	$eref(\mu)$												
0.00	-0.057	0.778	1.000	0.536	7.842	1.000	0.612	3.217	1.000	-0.219	1.713	1.000	-0.597	5.281	1.000
0.01	-0.057	0.778	1.000	0.534	7.823	1.005	0.612	3.212	1.003	-0.219	1.714	0.999	-0.586	5.175	1.042
0.05	-0.057	0.778	1.000	0.526	7.748	1.024	0.608	3.183	1.021	-0.219	1.712	1.001	-0.150	1.964	7.284
0.10	-0.057	0.778	1.000	-0.078	4.191	3.516	0.603	3.152	1.041	-0.217	1.702	1.013	-0.146	1.923	7.594
0.20	-0.057	0.777	1.001	-0.076	4.155	3.576	0.391	1.890	2.881	-0.216	1.688	1.030	-0.140	1.849	8.211
0.50	-0.057	0.777	1.002	0.145	3.008	6.811	0.381	1.829	3.071	-0.211	1.659	1.067	-0.128	1.658	10.21

Table 167: $\text{Min}\bar{D}_\alpha$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $K = 100$

α/n	20			50			100			200			500		
	$m(\mu)$	$s(\mu)$	$eref(\mu)$												
0.00	-0.125	0.834	1.000	0.621	7.844	1.000	-1.123	14.604	1.000	1.308	14.968	1.000	-0.548	5.241	1.000
0.01	-0.125	0.834	1.000	0.620	7.837	1.002	0.249	3.554	16.91	-0.097	3.790	15.71	-0.536	5.135	1.042
0.05	-0.125	0.834	1.000	0.610	7.750	1.025	0.245	3.521	17.22	-0.097	3.750	16.04	-0.103	1.955	7.244
0.10	-0.125	0.834	1.000	0.005	4.150	3.595	0.239	3.476	17.67	-0.100	3.701	16.47	-0.098	1.928	7.449
0.20	-0.125	0.834	1.000	0.003	4.102	3.680	-0.009	1.858	62.11	-0.263	2.978	25.26	-0.089	1.872	7.903
0.50	-0.125	0.835	0.998	0.219	2.997	6.856	-0.012	1.824	64.48	-0.144	2.480	36.57	-0.067	1.717	9.402

Table 168: $\text{Min}\bar{D}_\alpha$: $p = N(0, 1)$, data: $(1 - \varepsilon)N(0, 1) + \varepsilon C(0, 1)$, $\varepsilon = 0.3$, $K = 100$

5 CONCLUSION

In the examined models, the power superdivergence estimators were equivalent to the common maximum likelihood estimator, except the cases of high contamination by heavy-tailed distribution. Here it displays certain robustness which, however, does not overly impress and which does not compensate the extraordinary computational demands.

The power subdivergence estimators do not possess the very desirable consistency except for the case with escort parameter $\mu = 0$ or $\mu = \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n$. These estimates show consistency copying maximum likelihood estimates, and they exhibit high empirical relative efficiency and considerable robustness. This resistance to distant outliers together with consistency and efficiency is a key result of our simulation, and it motivates us to explore the maxD_α -estimators escorted by $\mu = \bar{\mathbf{X}}_n$ further.

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Contents

1 INTRODUCTION	1
2 BASIC CONCEPTS	2
2.1 ϕ -divergences	2
2.2 Minimum ϕ -divergence estimators	4
2.3 Power subdivergence and power superdivergence estimators	5
2.4 Power subdivergence estimators and power superdivergence estimators in the normal distribution model	6
3 INFLUENCE FUNCTION AND ASYMPTOTIC VARIANCE	8
3.1 Influence functions and asymptotic variances of power subdivergence estimators .	9
4 COMPARATIVE SIMULATION STUDY	15
4.1 Software solution and algorithms	16
4.1.1 Basic algorithms	16
4.1.2 Families of probability distributions	18
4.1.3 Generation of pseudorandom numbers	18
4.1.4 Minimization method	19
4.2 Tabulated results for power subdivergence estimators	23
4.3 Tabulated results for power subdivergence estimators escorted by MLE	52
4.4 Tabulated results for power superdivergence estimators	53
5 CONCLUSION	62